

Crusade on Illiteracy and "Spoils System" Undertaken by American Teachers

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY IS RAPIDLY GAINING MOMENTUM

Eloquent Story of Nation-Wide Effort Is Told at Education Meeting—Survey of State Activities Given

By a Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—"Distinct and remarkable gains" have been made in the crusade to stamp out illiteracy, but continual campaigning is necessary to win from Congress and state legislatures adequate appropriations to finish the task.

With this appraisal of the situation in the United States today, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Frankfort, Ky., chairman of the Illiteracy Commission of the National Education Association, began the eloquent story of the nation-wide effort carried on by thousands of individuals, organizations and state officials to remove the dark blot upon the educational records of the United States.

Gains reported by Mrs. Stewart brought to light outstanding achievements in the records of the states the past year. Such as the following: Alabama, first alphabetically, is also first in efforts to educate Negro illiterates. During 1924 this state provided nearly twice as many schools for Negro illiterates as for white and taught almost double the number of Negroes to read and write. Arkansas has as its distinctive feature a plan for financing field workers, worked out by Miss Willie Lawson, deputy state superintendent of schools, whereby the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs supplements the state appropriation with several thousand dollars annually.

Arizona reports a new state illiteracy commission and one state illiteracy conference held beginning the battle to inform the public. California in its home teacher law, has one of the greatest contributions yet made to the solution of the illiteracy situation.

Colorado is doing the thing urgently recommended by the illiteracy commission—following definitely the program of the national illiteracy conference. It has set up a commission, is holding annual illiteracy conferences, is asking teacher training institutions to make provision for teachers to have charge of adult illiterates and is working for a state supervisor of adult education and a literacy test for new voters.

Connecticut is spending a total of \$45,000 annually. A training course is being conducted at Yale University summer session and during the past five years 29 directors were employed in the larger centers of the state to interest prospective pupils. There were 330 teachers and 11,481 adult learners this past year.

Delaware has for several years had an important program for educating the foreign-born illiterates. Georgia has had 35,000 illiterates under instruction since the establishment of the illiteracy commission of the state in 1919. In Bibb County some 4000 illiterates were taught, illiteracy thus being practically wiped out in that county.

Iowa, which has the fewest illiterates proportionally in the Union, was not so determined to wipe out the few it had that the state paid a worker to go to Washington and copy the names at the census bureau of the Iowa residents reported as illiterates.

Maine, as the result of a five-year program, is reducing its illiterates at the rate of 1500 a year.

Michigan reports a state illiteracy commission, with Dr. Charles McKenny as chairman, and work going ahead rapidly in the cities with large foreign population.

Mississippi has had a state illiteracy commission since 1916, but at this time is trying hard to wipe out white illiteracy preparatory to teaching Negro illiterates.

Nebraska shows improvement in most of her 93 counties since the 1920 census.

New York state has, besides a literacy test for voters, an important plan for training the teachers of adults.

North Dakota has reduced its illiteracy—she was already one of the best of the states in illiteracy—from 2.1 in 1920 to 7.5 last year. One Indian mother came to a night school in one of the counties and asked to be taught that she might sign her daughter's report card, while in another case an Indian woman, 84 years of age, learned to read and write.

Oklahoma was the first state to offer credits on courses in her educational institutions to volunteer teachers of illiterates. "No illiteracy in Oklahoma in 1926" is the slogan that has been adopted.

South Carolina is a star among the states in inspiring and constructive plans, continuous progress and systematic work. Miss Will Lou Gray of the state department in charge of the work, reports 60,000 adults in school during the past year and an increase in state appropriation from \$5000 in 1916 to \$46,000 in 1925. A "write-your-name week" is one of the features of the South Carolina campaign.

Vermont's campaign is under way through the leadership of the Vermont Teachers' Association, which has gained the co-operation of the American Legion, the state Parent-Teachers' organization, the state

N. E. A. Convention Sidelights

By a Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—THE United States has had a federal department of education. That was back in 1887. It was soon thereafter abolished. This well-nigh forgotten history was recounted by Dr. George D. Strayer in presenting the case for the new department bill. "It was abolished because we did not have a National Education Association to look out for it," he remarked sentimentally. Some of the language of the bill to be introduced in 1925 was taken from the old bill of nearly 60 years ago.

The presidential machinery of the National Education Association which is in motion runs on new lines this year. Former custom was for nominations to be made by a nominating committee and for the convention to accept the committee's recommendations. The privilege of making nominations from the floor existed but was rarely used. The election 14 or 15 years ago of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, by nomination from the floor in disregard of the nominating committee, is something delegates still talk about. This year nominations from the floor become the rule, and it is done today.

Electioneering for the presidency of the National Education Association stands on as high a plane as can be found in any great organization where there are offices to be filled by ballot, on a far higher plane than in most. The high character of the candidates reflects itself in a rare political atmosphere. The denotation therefore was the louder of the bomb Dr. Strayer touched off when in a general conference he denounced what he declared was propaganda being circulated to the detriment of one of the presidential candidates. Any question of the entire N. E. A. program he characterized as utterly without foundation. Dr. Strayer told his hearers he wanted to shock them and he succeeded.

The growth of state education associations has been astonishing. Membership has reached the half million mark, according to Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association. In 1908 the total membership of these state associations was but 1908, he told a meeting of state secretaries. In 1921 the figure stood at 250,000.

Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, state superintendent of schools of Colorado, regards herself as the "champion tramp" of the N. E. A. This distinction dates back to the war when Mrs. Bradford was president of the N. E. A. and confronted with the necessity of attending to her duties in Colorado and looking after the welfare of the public school children of the nation as the N. E. A. might help them from their headquarters at Washington. Every three weeks or so she traveled back and forth between Denver and the District of Columbia.

Six of the eight women who are state superintendents of public instruction are here for the convention. Besides Mrs. Bradford there are Mrs. Josephine Corlies Preston of Washington, Miss Elizabeth Russell of Idaho, Miss Miss Jean Neill of North Dakota, Miss Isabel Lancaster Eccles of New Mexico, and Miss May E. Francis of Iowa. Kansas, Texas and Nevada have also had woman state superintendents, but not at present. Though 75 per cent of the public school teachers are estimated to be women, Colorado was

Federation of Women's Clubs and Grange in Organizing the State.

Washington has an excellent night school law with a state illiteracy commission headed by the president of all social agencies. It is an ideal combination working to reach the goal set in the battle cry "no illiteracy in Washington."

Wyoming reports that it is making progress in the work through its state department of education, which has an appropriation for the purpose.

The first need of the states, Mrs. Stewart felt, is adequate funds to extend the work. An accurate and up-to-date census of adult illiterates is also essential. Mrs. Stewart added:

"Along with the campaign for wiping out illiteracy from a state and a community should be carried on a campaign for the prevention of illiteracy in the future."

"One of the great fields of service to illiterates is to be found in the state and federal prisons. In a southern state recently visited one-third of the prisoners were illiterate and no instruction of any kind was provided."

Mr. Crabtree Would Connect School Work With Community

By a Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, has just signed his third contract with the association for a four-year period at an increased salary of \$9000.

Mr. Crabtree is entering upon his ninth year in the service of this organization, and he looks forward to the association in advancing teacher and school welfare.

To make better connections between the work of education and the public most interests Mr. Crabtree believes that these connections can be brought about through practical means, not on the basis of preaching. These opportunities he sees lying in almost every subject of the curriculum and therefore open to virtually every teacher. To explain the practical working of his theory, he told of his experience in the State Normal School at River Falls, Wis., saying:

"We required every graduate to be able to splice a rope. This was a symbol to the graduate and the community that the school meant to serve the needs of everyday life. The manual training teacher can add point and purpose to his course by having pupils make library tables, writing desks, harrows and gates."

Mr. Crabtree Would Connect School Work With Community

N. E. A. Secretary Favors Practical Education Whereby Interest May Be Maintained by Outside Contacts—Signs Third Four-Year Contract

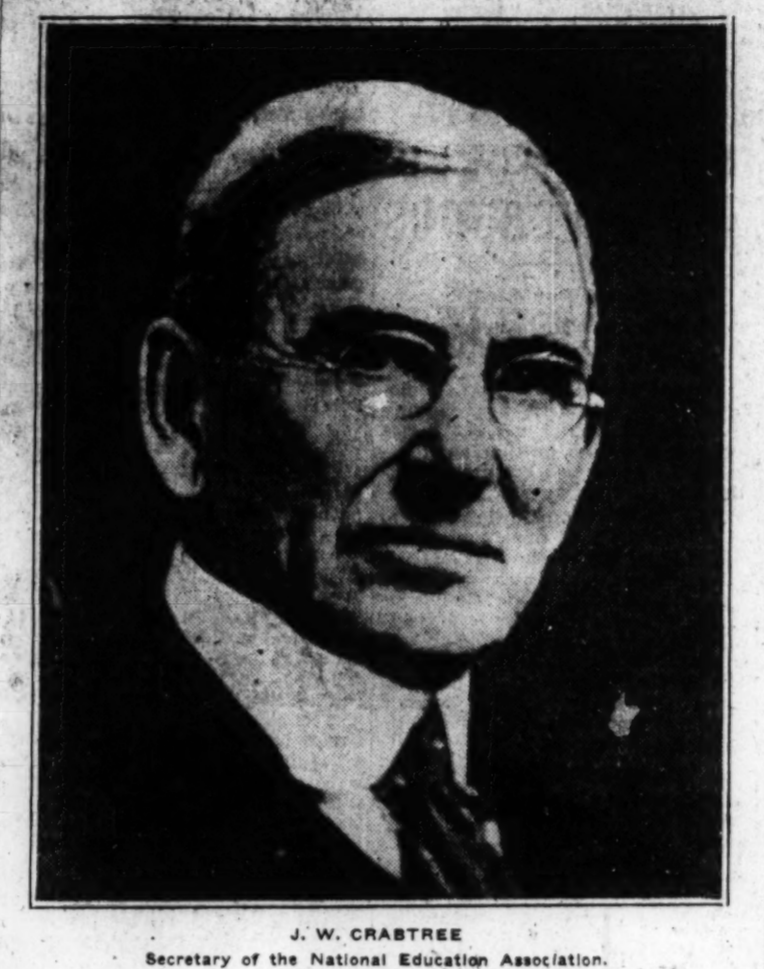
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J. W. CRABTREE
Secretary of the National Education Association.

yesterday, by John R. Voris of New York, associate secretary of the Near East Relief. Two years ago she had been starving, but now, brightly dressed in pink and round cheeks, she was not distinguishable from any American school child.

Mr. Voris announced that she was here to present to the National Education Association a gavel made in Nazareth. He typed the gavel as symbolical of the vocational education work, and the little stranger as the symbol of the orphan of the Near East. His remarks over, he lifted the youngster to a chair so she might measure up somewhat to the big stature of President Newton.

Gavel in hand, this little lass then held the center of America's simplest educational platform. In clear tones Zadi addressed herself to Mr. Newton. "It gives me great pleasure to present to you this gavel," she spoke without a halt. "It was made in a carpenter shop at Nazareth by an orphan boy of the Near East Relief."

She started to sing "America." For half the stanza she ran on alone, and then the teachers rose and joined with her.

At the conclusion of the anthem the president of the National Education Association earnestly looked down upon the little girl and thanked her. "Every teacher of the United States and every member of the National Education Association is a lover of children," he said. "We love children no matter where they live. We believe the war from which you and your people have suffered can be removed by education throughout the world. I wish you and your people the utmost happiness. It is my hope that there will be peace in the Near East for all time to come, so that never again will the little children there suffer as in the past."

"TEACHERAGE" IS TEXAS INNOVATION

742 School Districts Provide Living Quarters

DALLAS, Tex., June 28 (Special Correspondence).—Problems of the rural school teachers in finding convenient lodgings at reasonable prices are being solved in Texas by the erection of "teacherages" or living quarters for the instructors which are provided by the school district. In this movement Texas is leading the nation, both in the number of such buildings and in the amount of expenditures for each. Educational authorities here report:

Seven hundred and forty-two teachers' homes have been built in this state, it is shown by the last report of the State Department of Education, with a considerable number in process of construction. A total of \$769,503 has been spent for the purpose. Of the 742 teachers' homes, 684 are in the common or rural districts and 58 in independent districts. Texas claims the distinction of having the first teacherage ever built, which was at Blum in Guadalupe County in 1860. That county now leads all others by 28. The number of such homes is increasing rapidly. It is shown by the Department of Education report. In 1913 there were 466. In 1922 the number had reached 635, while the present total of 742 shows an increase of 107.

The cost of these homes range up to \$5000. Mr. Allen in the Rio Grande boasts of one of the finest in the south, which represents an investment of \$40,000. Public-spirited citizens of Graham in Young County supplied the site and money for a teacherage.

getting the lumber at cost and selling the products at a fair price. There can be no saleman's courses in the school and those who take them can sell products of the manual training classes at a certain percentage. This appeals to the students because it entitles their interest, and brings them money and credit. Girls in a cooking course can do laboratory work by preparing their own meals and get school credit for washing dishes, and decorating their own rooms.

"This kind of practical work results definitely in breaking down the barriers that often separate school and community. When a trigonometry teacher takes his class out of the schoolroom to measure ditches he is likely to make contacts with the public which result in enabling him to know the community and the community to know the teacher."

"The only difficulty in carrying through so simple a plan is in finding teachers capable and willing to depart from traditional classroom methods."

"Almost anyone with a fair degree of education can teach school but it requires skill and adequate training to make the points of contact which should be made between work in the school and work in the home and community. There is, however, a growing desire in the nation to further this kind of contact."

TEACHING RANK OF WOMEN GAINS

Way Is Paved to New Victories, Say Leaders at Indianapolis Council

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—Women who have risen to administrative positions in the schools which tradition long reserved only for men met here Tuesday morning for an informal breakfast. Among them were half a dozen high school principals, four women state superintendents of public instruction, besides many who direct large elementary schools, institutions which have come to be no less complex than the high school.

Despite the gains women have made in all fields in recent years, the great distance still to be traveled before the goal of equal opportunity is won was not forgotten by the women present. Miss Dora Wells, principal of Flower Technical High School in Chicago, was noted as a woman who for 14 years held the only high school principalship in Chicago, being joined only this year by the second woman high school principal in Chicago, Miss Genevieve Meloy.

Indianapolis women commented on the failure of their own city to name a woman high school principal. They called attention to the fact that the way is being paved, however, as Miss Geraldine Hadley, head of the home economics department of Arsenal Technical Schools, who attended the breakfast, is vice-principal of that large institution.

Miss Carol S. Woodruff, principal of Castleton Normal School, Castleton, Vt., was honored by recognition of her work in building up that school. The institution, when she was appointed to the principalship, had been closed for nearly two years because it could not attract enough students to keep it open. Miss Woodruff, in four years has built it up to 125.

Dr. Kenosha Sessions, head of the Indian Girls' School at Clairmont, the principal speaker at the gathering, told of the wide field of opportunity open to women who head correctional institutions for girls. Women can give girls encouragement and opportunity to do those things of which they are capable.

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Educators Seek to Relieve Schools of "Spoils System"

Report to N. E. A. Convention on Problem of Teacher Tenure Reveals Many Political Dismissals—Adequate Legislation Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—While progress has been made in some states in stabilizing teacher tenure and reducing the annual turnover, necessity requires greater effort toward relieving the American public schools from the "spoils system" of appointments, it was brought out in the report of the Committee of One Hundred on the Problem of Teacher Tenure presented before the National Education Association.

Many instances of "political dismissals" were brought to light by the committee's investigations. Notable among them were the Portland (Ore.) dismissal of the Denver incident in which 78 teachers were discharged, and San Diego, 21 discharged. The report adds:

"In addition to these outstanding cases, it may be safely said that in every state there are numerous cases of dismissal of teachers for petty personal reasons. Where the right to 'hire and fire' in an unlimited way exists, there can be no guarantee that merit will be the basis for either hiring or the retention of teachers."

Few Incompetents Protected
The cases cited above are indicative of a general trend of policy which is not only possible, but which actually does exist where there is no tenure regulation.

"A tenure law may occasionally protect a teacher or even a group of teachers who are incompetent and whose tenure is maintained and keep them in office longer than they ought to be kept, but where one such case exists in the protection of an incompetent teacher, there are dozens of cases where teachers are discharged for other reasons than failure to teach well and where political appointees are placed in a school system, not because they are good teachers, but because they have friends with influence."

Tenure laws were reported to be in operation in 11 states, while 11 campaigns are in progress for their enactment, or extension, in the various states. The 11 now having tenure laws, in one form or another, are California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, and Wisconsin. New Jersey has had a tenure law since 1910 and the committee says: "Next to California, New Jersey has the ranking school system of all the states of the Nation as adjudged by the most competent critics and the highest recognized standards."

Teacher Turnover
Teacher-turnover in the various states ranges from 4 to 45 per cent. It was found, the national average being 16 per cent. The rural turnover ranges as high as 68 per cent. The average tenure of superintendents is three years. The committee found:

"In general the returns show that turnover is less and the profession more stable in states where tenure laws have been enacted."

Some interesting discoveries regarding teacher tenure in colleges and normal schools were reported by the committee at this annual convention, its last year's report covering elementary and secondary schools. Among other things it was found that:

"The teacher-turnover in the teaching college reporting for 1922 was 14 per cent of the number employed; for 1923, 11 per cent, and for 1924, 8.5 per cent."

The teacher-turnover in the state public normal schools reporting for 1922 was 19 per cent of the number employed for 1923, 17 per cent, and for 1924, 12 per cent.

In practically no instance is a teacher dismissed without notice, hearing or statement of cause from a teachers college or state public normal school."

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70,000 CHILDREN USE SCHOOL BUSES

RALEIGH, N. C., June 26 (Special Correspondence).—Nearly 70,000 of the North Carolina school children are transported 40,765 miles every school day by 2006 school-buses in 95 of the 100 counties of the State, according to estimates of the State Department of Education. Five counties provide no buses.

Actual reports show that in the 1922-23 school year 31,544 children were carried daily by 858 buses; and in 1923-24 a total of 48,251 children were carried 26,354 miles daily by 1318 buses.

The average daily mileage of the school trucks is 20 miles. The usefulness of the trucks is shown by the fact that there are in the State 842 rural schools with four or more teachers. School buses were first used in the State in 1915 by Edgecomb and Pamlico counties, each of which claims the honor of having been the first.

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Teachers Find Research Methods Aid in Solution of Educational Problems

500,000 MEMBERS SOUGHT BY N.E.A.

Need of Larger Income to Extend Service Program Is Shown by Mr. Newlon

By a Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—A half-million American teachers enrolled as members of the N. E. A. within the next six or eight years is the goal set for the organization by Jesse H. Newlon, president, in his annual report to the sixty-third annual meeting here.

Urging closer attention to the question of membership, Mr. Newlon said: "There are those who think that emphasis should be placed on giving service rather than on securing members. And yet, anyone who gives the matter a thought must realize that the resources with which to do the work of the association will depend on membership. Officers of the association should have your most earnest co-operation in a vigorous campaign for new members."

Appointments for Edinburgh
Among the most notable services which the association rendered in the last year, Mr. Newlon pointed out, was the appointment of the Federation of Education Associations in preparation for the Edinburgh meeting, saying: "My chief duty as president has been that of appointing the American delegation. It will consist of 25 delegates, 25 alternates and a larger group of participating representatives. It has been my purpose to appoint as delegates and alternates

to this notable convention a group of men and women truly representative of the best leadership in American education."

Turning to methods of increasing the utility of the association, Mr. Newlon recommended strenuous efforts to get more funds, saying: "Until the income more nearly equals the demand for service, not only must the most rigid economy be practiced, but the association will be unable to do many things it ought to do."

Specific reforms in finance advised by the president included the following:
Adopt a financial policy that will not only provide current expenses of the association but will allow accumulations against future demands. Every department should be made self-sustaining by a departmental fee. Every budget should contain appropriations, however small, for three purposes: To apply toward a permanent fund; to help the homes for retired teachers; if the association decides to establish them; and to establish and maintain an endowment for research.

Efficiency in Organization
Turning to the problem of keeping the organization an efficient machine, Mr. Newlon said the need for simplification, with 30 committees and 16 departments, it will be necessary for coming presidents and future assemblies to consider carefully how to avoid "cluttering up the assembly with reports" while giving due attention to vital problems which should properly come to its attention, Mr. Newlon held.

He recommended a constitutional change of importance, namely, that the executive committee be made more representative of the constituency, in order to bring about a more effective articulation between the association and some of its departments.

RESEARCH REPLACES TRADITION IN AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Character Building Linked With Intellectual Training in Program for Best Citizenship—Big Advance Made in Administrative Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—A new era in education—the United States during the last quarter century, a transition from methods founded on tradition, and with research paving the way to greater accomplishments, is the theme of the National Association's sixty-third annual meeting here in Cade Tabernacle.

A larger percentage of children of school age actually in school, better trained and better paid teachers, more adequate school supervision and the application of the National Association's ideal to the school program were cited by the various speakers as stepping stones of progress.

Dr. Ballou's Address
Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of public schools of Washington, D. C., and president of the National Education Association, considered progress in an educational method. He said, in part:

The quarter of a century ending this year of 1925 will stand out in the history of education as an epoch of remarkable development in educational method. It has witnessed a transition from the time when educational thought and procedure were predicated mainly on tradition, to a new era in which the educational aims, values and educational thought and procedure were based mainly upon demonstrable facts.

The recognition on the part of educators of the necessity for the adoption of the research method in the solution of educational problems has brought about a complete change of attitude toward education, all of which has resulted in a vastly broader conception of the whole educational problem. The new vision in our school organization looking toward meeting the individual differences among pupils is an outstanding result.

Surveys and Tests
The educational survey, the establishment of departments of educational research, the measurement of educational results, the conducting of general intelligence tests, the recognition of our teacher training courses are all evidences of the change of attitude toward education. The participation of teachers in the formulation of plans and policies for the development of the school system has done much to improve the status of the profession.

Recognition of Training
The fundamental of the salary schedule, providing recognition for professional training and efficiency in service at whatever level in the school system a teacher is employed, we may confidently expect to see commonly accepted. The participation of teachers in the formulation of plans and policies for the development of the school system has done much to improve the status of the profession.

Significant Developments
In School and Curriculum was the topic of J. M. Gwinn, superintendent of schools, San Francisco, who said: "Schools and curricula in the United States during the last 25 years are found in the new meanings of democracy in the better understanding of the child and youth, of the processes of education, and in the attempt to apply these practically and consistently in programs of education."

Some of the new types of schools and new kinds of curricula which have appeared above the horizon for the first time during this period, and which look so large, may later prove to be minor developments, but vision through conflicting and impinging strata.

The dominant democratic influence has been the attempt to make explicit in our educational programs all that is implicit in that democratic ideal—equal educational opportunity for all the children of all the people.

Among the most significant developments in schools during this quarter century may be listed: The junior high school, the consolidated rural school, the part-time school, vocational schools of various types, special schools, and modification of type schools.

Among developments in curricula

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education and secondary education. As our educational objectives are not the outstretched arms of instruction may likewise be more clean cut and purposeful.

Dr. Strayer on Administration
In a review of progress in the administration and support of schools, Dr. George D. Strayer, professor of education and director of the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, said:

It is during the past quarter century that the significance of administration in the development of efficient schools has been recognized. The superintendent of schools has come to have a recognized place among the specially qualified professional workers who serve our society.

The county, as the local unit of administration, has developed to the point where it is acknowledged by the profession as offering a better basis for the administration of schools than the township or district. The necessity for separating the administration of schools from those political considerations which ordinarily operate in our cities has been acknowledged by the development of the policy of the separate financing of schools under the elected board of education.

We have built better buildings. We have provided even in our larger cities for sites ranging in size from five acres to 100 acres in order that playground facilities may be made available.

In the recognition of schools, possibly the outstanding contribution of the period in the development of the junior high school. This new unit in our school system promises large dividends in the adjustment of education to the abilities and interests of pupils.

We have done a better "job" of getting children into school. The continuing census, together with the development of more adequate attendance service, has meant a large increase in the percentage of the school population actually in attendance in schools.

Recognition of Training
The fundamental of the salary schedule, providing recognition for professional training and efficiency in service at whatever level in the school system a teacher is employed, we may confidently expect to see commonly accepted. The participation of teachers in the formulation of plans and policies for the development of the school system has done much to improve the status of the profession.

Significant Developments
In School and Curriculum was the topic of J. M. Gwinn, superintendent of schools, San Francisco, who said: "Schools and curricula in the United States during the last 25 years are found in the new meanings of democracy in the better understanding of the child and youth, of the processes of education, and in the attempt to apply these practically and consistently in programs of education."

Some of the new types of schools and new kinds of curricula which have appeared above the horizon for the first time during this period, and which look so large, may later prove to be minor developments, but vision through conflicting and impinging strata.

The dominant democratic influence has been the attempt to make explicit in our educational programs all that is implicit in that democratic ideal—equal educational opportunity for all the children of all the people.

Among the most significant developments in schools during this quarter century may be listed: The junior high school, the consolidated rural school, the part-time school, vocational schools of various types, special schools, and modification of type schools.

Among developments in curricula

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we must note: making curricula practical—elimination of non-essential—relating curricula to real life needs; broadening curricula—broadening the children of all the people now attend school; better methods curricula, including projects, recitations, activities, study-play.

Placing of identical shelves of about 100 books each in every school in America, as a means of uniting the millions of pupils in a common thought, was proposed by Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University. He explained:

Not all the children will read or care. But millions, from ocean to ocean, will grow together in thought, knowing together and loving together a few eternally great things.

Sees New Era in Education

DR. FRANK W. BALLOU
Superintendent of Washington (D. C.) Schools.

TEACHING RESPECT FOR LAW ADVOCATED

N. E. A. Told Democracy Must Not Be Mere Theory

By a Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—Teaching democracy means not so much explaining a theory as developing the character of young people so that when they become of age they will want to obey laws, serve on juries, vote or even hold office out of a desire to serve their country.

These conclusions were presented by J. O. Engleman, superintendent of schools of Terre Haute, Ind., who reported for the committee on teaching of democracy before the representative assembly of the National Education Association.

"When democracy's essentials are stated and understood, there remains the great task of making them actually function," Mr. Engleman said in his report, adding:

"We cannot do less than set ourselves resolutely to the task of teaching respect for law and obedience to it—not some laws, not merely laws we like, but all laws while they are laws."

"Most of all would we commend democracy itself to the teachers of America. A clear understanding of our own democratic heritage; a comparative study of the social and economic status of men and women in democratic America and in less favored lands, would help to energize and make dynamic every lesson we teach in democracy, even while we recognize in humility that we have not yet reached a political millennium."

Women as Administrators
How women are proving their administrative ability was set forth in the following statistics showing the number engaged in such duties in the United States: Eight state superintendents, 40 city and 556 county, 10 presidents of universities and colleges, 55 heads of departments of education in higher institutions, 110 deans or advisors of women in higher institutions and one president or dean of school of law. Other striking examples were shown also.

Organization and work of teachers' associations has been an outstanding demonstration of the remarkable development in the professional growth and attitude of the American teacher, the report explained. Another result has been the changing professional outlook. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the public school teachers attended summer schools last year, "while every city within 100 miles radius of a college has its system of university extension. Some of the larger cities, notably Cincinnati and Buffalo, have complete teacher training systems, giving a cultural as well as professional background."

The single salary schedule was praised by the committee as a reform that will "react in adequate service to the public." This plan contemplates that all teachers shall have equal training and education, regardless of whether they serve in elementary or high school, providing salary adequate for such preparation. The question was raised from the floor whether the single salary system would not make it difficult to find teachers for the lower schools if they were required to have preparation adequate to the advanced classes. Surprise was shown, however, at the federal report, which stated that the plan is now in operation in 100 cities of the United States.

The education bill sponsored by the National Education Association, the report said, will greatly improve the status of teachers.

Tribute was paid to the rural teachers by the committee as American ideals under trying conditions.

Legal Status of Teachers
The committee recommended that it is time to define the legal status of the teacher by the passage of certification, tenure and pension laws. The economic status should be determined, it reported, by commensurate salaries, stable tenure of employment and dignified pensions. It was emphasized that the professional status must constantly change through the passage of more adequate preparation.

Teacher training institutions must be held responsible for professional courses, the report set forth and teachers must have opportunity to participate in administrative policies and be able to interpret school activities in terms of present-day theories and practices.

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INCREASED PAY CHANGES STATUS

Woman Teachers on Par With Men, Denver Principal Says in Report

By a Staff Correspondent
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Professional growth and attitude of the American teacher, the report explained. Another result has been the changing professional outlook. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the public school teachers attended summer schools last year, "while every city within 100 miles radius of a college has its system of university extension. Some of the larger cities, notably Cincinnati and Buffalo, have complete teacher training systems, giving a cultural as well as professional background."

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SELF-RATING FOR TEACHER

Questionnaire Permits Instructor to Determine His Fitness

By a Staff Correspondent
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—Teachers' self-rating cards, by means of which they may conduct a personal quiz and determine their own qualifications for their task, were brought before the National Education Association business session in the report of the Committee of One Hundred on Classroom Teachers' Problems, Miss Anna Riddle, St. Joseph, Mo., chairman.

Here are the questions teachers are supposed to ask themselves as taken from the self-rating card used in Plymouth, N. H.

Do I know the meaning of education?
Do I know the specific aim of each subject taught?
Do I have an immediate aim in each subject taught?
Are my aims achieved?
Am I taking appropriate use of pupils' previous experience and instructions?
Do I make good use of illustrative materials?
Do I make good use of the blackboard?
Do I help my pupils too much?
Do I talk too much?
Do I refrain from scolding and nagging my pupils?
Am I enthusiastic about my work?
Are my pupils responsible?
Do my pupils ask thoughtful questions?
Do I know the value of drills, reviews and examinations so that I use them to advantage in my work?
Do I motivate my school work?
Is my work each day satisfactory to myself?
Do I try to help the community in which I teach?
Am I courteous to pupils, superintendents, fellow teachers, school board, parents?
Am I careful of my personal appearance, dress, hair, nails, teeth?
Am I doing anything to improve myself in the teaching profession?

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WORLD PEACE IS LOFTY GOAL OF EDUCATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

tional education associations of a general character in many other countries. "In promoting membership in the International Federation," Dr. Thomas reported, "it has been discovered that a large number of countries have no educational organization comparable to the National Education Association of the United States. The most of the countries each particular phase of education is organized in many instances, on national scope.

"One of the first duties of the world federation will be to present an amalgamation of many of these societies within the several countries eligible to membership may be provided. Already there are members from China, Japan, Canada, United States, Mexico, Scotland, Ireland, England, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, and many others are in the process of organization and application. From present indications it will be but a short time before the federation will have an organization affiliated with it in each of the countries to further its highest aim.

World Good Will Is Aim

"The bringing of friendship, good will and justice to the nations of the world, is the goal," Dr. Thomas stated. The plan is as proposed by Dr. David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University, following a \$25,000 award offered by Raphael Herman.

Scottish educators are working energetically to meet the world federation meeting in the world federation a success, its American president reported, and he added that many of the world's most distinguished educators would appear on the program. The chairman of the American delegation is Dr. William F. Russell of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

The sole nominees for next year's president of the National Education Association are Miss Mary McShimmon, principal of the Pierce School, Brookline, Massachusetts, since 1893 and Miss Cornelia S. Adair, an English teacher of Richmond, Va., for the last 20 years and for the last five years of the National Education Association. The National Education Association convention came with the association's first trial of nominating from the floor. As the roll was called by states, Alabama yielding to Virginia, and Alaska to Massachusetts in the style of the big political party conventions, the briefest possible nominating speeches followed, and though it was not on the schedule, a score of states briefly announced they seconded one candidate or the other.

No Stampede in Voting

In the balloting, however, the teachers will depart from the convention precedent, for they have opened no possibility for stampede or "band wagon" rush. Members are to vote by delegations, but by secret ballot, with the exception of the long, what change this innovation would make in the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Character building through the public schools, which was the address by Dr. William L. Bryan, president of Indiana University, at Monday's big general session, figured prominently again in the report of the committee on teaching democracy presented by its chairman, J. O. Englemann, superintendent of schools of Terre Haute, Ind.

Mr. Bryan's address has been followed with much favorable comment. "Apart from any theological consideration, I believe that the best book on the methods of moral education, is the Hebrew Bible," he said, and later added, "I shall not here and now discuss the camouflaged fact that in avoiding as we must the entanglement of Church and State we are not free to use in our schools the greatest book of morals which the human race possesses. We must do the best we can in spite of this handicap. There is no adequate compensation for it."

Protection of teachers from removal for political reasons was touched on in the report of a committee which has been studying teacher tenure. It found considerable room for improvement. The report was presented by Frederick M. Hunter, superintendent of schools of Oakland, Calif., chairman of the committee and a former president of the National Education Association.

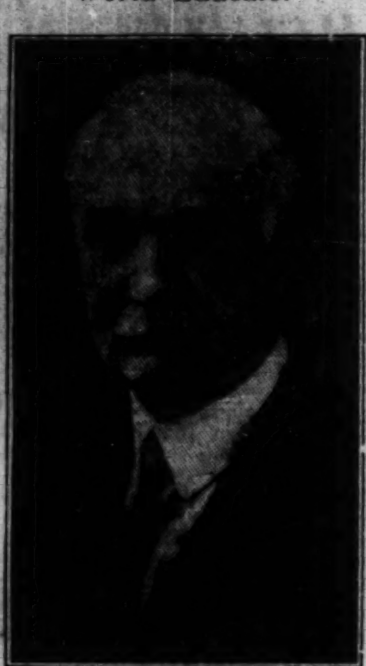
Fourteen Candidates

Fourteen prominent educators will be balloted on for vice-president, all having been placed in nomination. The contest is not as severe as that which it looks for the association has places for 11 vice-presidents. The nominees are:

W. C. Alderson, county superintendent of schools, Multnomah County, Ore.; R. R. Alderson, superintendent of schools, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Lee Clarke, public schools, Gainesville, Tex.; F. B. Haas, state superintendent of public instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Florence M. Hale, state supervisor of rural education, Augusta, Me.; C. P. Harned, state superintendent of public instruction, Nashville, Tenn.; George B. Martin, president State Teachers' College, Keosauqua, Neb.; Edwin L. Miller, assistant superintendent of schools, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Mary Mooney, vice-principal Washington School, San Francisco; Miss Hattie V. Morton, public schools, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Helen D. Shove, principal Longfellow School, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Q. Thomas, public schools, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Miss Anna M. Thompson, public schools, Kansas City, Mo.; and Miss Caroline S. Woodruff, principal State Normal School, Castleton, Vt.

Francis F. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction of Illinois, speaking before the representative assembly of the N. E. A. pleaded for further strengthening the organization into a more powerful force for reshaping and remodeling American education to meet the expanding needs of an expanding republic. He insisted the association

World Educator



DR. AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS,
President of World Federation of Education Associations.

tion must resist with all its power every attempt "to put an iron band around the growing tree of education."

Figures have been presented here that the state teachers' organizations have 500,000 enrolled, and Mr. Newton has outlined that goal for the National Association.

ANOTHER JAIL TERM IMPOSED

Somerville Rum Sale
Convictions Continuing—
Lynn Orders Cleanup

Prosecution of the "Brick Bottom" liquor cases in which nearly half a hundred defendants were charged with liquor selling and the maintenance of establishments which were public nuisances, following effective clean-up in Somerville, is proceeding in the Middlesex Criminal Court, East Cambridge, with nearly an unbroken record of jail sentences.

The latest case to be sentenced is that of Peter Patatona, who Judge Arthur P. Stone characterized as a "good citizen," was sentenced to nine months in the house of correction and a fine of \$500. He was charged with selling intoxicants and maintaining a liquor nuisance.

Two other "Brick Bottom" defendants, Mrs. Jennie Kaplan and Isaac Berley, were found guilty yesterday, the sentences being deferred until late today. The jury deliberated but half an hour in reaching its decision.

Last week's cases brought similar results from the efforts of Robert T. Bushnell, assistant district attorney, who is prosecuting, two jail terms being handed out as he urged. Salvatore Macarelli was sentenced to two months in the house of correction and a fine of \$500, while Alcoline Apple received one month and a fine of \$200. The remaining cases will be pressed without delay.

As an echo from the successful manner in which the notorious Somerville district was cleaned up of bootleggers and liquor houses, Mayor Harlan A. McPhetres yesterday issued drastic orders to the police that Lynn must be freed from liquor selling.

In a letter to Thomas M. Burckes, chief of police, the Mayor declared that reports were continually reaching him of the wholesale activities of liquor dispensers, and of the police receiving money for protection, and warned that if there was not a real clean-up of the dry law violators there would be the biggest shake-up in the police department the city has ever known.

150 ENROLL AT AMHERST
AMHERST, July 1.—One hundred and fifty with perhaps 25 more to come, is the enrollment in the summer school of the Massachusetts Agricultural College this summer. It opened Monday with a large number of the student-teachers preferring home economics as their major study. This enrollment surpasses that of last summer, when college credit for the courses taken was granted for the first time.

While motoring through New Jersey late yesterday afternoon, dinner at

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East Orange, N. J.
Southern Cooking Quick Service
Tel. Orange 6235 William On Mar.

Primrose Tea Garden
American and Chinese Restaurant, Special luncheon 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. 65 cents. Special Dinner 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. 40-50 cents. Sunday Dinner \$1.00. Open from 11 A. M. to 3 A. M. Music and Dancing every evening.
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AMERICA ASKED TO LEAVE HAITI

Need for Troops No Longer
Exists, Negro Association
Declares

DENVER, July 1 (Special).—The United States is requested to withdraw American troops from the Negro republic of Haiti on the ground that the need for them no longer exists, in a resolution adopted by the sixteenth conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its final meeting.

"Under the military power of the United States the constitution of Haiti has been destroyed and a new one substituted," the resolution said. "The American capital that sought advantages denied under the old constitution has made its desired investments under the new constitution. American sugar corporations are now prosperously installed in the subject country. We submit that in these conditions the time has come for us to fulfill our belated obligations to this suppressed country."

We therefore demand that American troops be withdrawn from Haiti at once and the country restored to such of its people as still survive.

Resolutions condemning the recent attack upon the Negro soldier in the World War by General Robert Lee Bullard of Alabama, as published through a newspaper syndicate, were also adopted as well as one providing for commemoration of birthdays and public services of abolitionists.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, was presented with the Spingarn medal at the closing session by W. E. B. Dubois, editor of the Crisis, who said forth that Mr. Johnson has had three different careers, as teacher, poet, and writer, and diplomat and has been successful in all.

The conference was declared by leaders to have been one of the most successful in the history of the association with capacity audiences nightly.

In the annual address to the public, the association points out that it had a very major aim, the complete abolition of lynching and mob law, political freedom, industrial democracy, better education, and the absolute ending of segregation of all sorts based on race and color.

Chicago was selected as the next meeting place of the annual conference.

**LARGE PORT TRAFFIC
IN JUNE INDICATED**

That the Port of Boston is handling an exceptionally large freight turnover for this season of the year is attested in striking fashion by the experience of the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company, which last year took over the United States Shipping Board terminal facilities at South Boston, and the South Boston Pier.

The firm broke all records during the month of June when it handled 40 ships with 50,000 tons of freight, June, which is usually a dull month, had never shown such unusual activity. The terminal is the largest in Boston, and during June it handled ships from all over the world with the greatest diversity of cargoes, ranging from paper and wood pulp to automobiles.

**MR. GOODWIN OPPOSES
35-MILE SPEED LAW**

Commenting on the decision of the State of Rhode Island to permit and encourage 35 miles an hour as the rate of speed for motorists on the highways, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles of Massachusetts, expressed the view that it was an unsafe speed, and that there is no possibility of Massachusetts adopting it.

"It would never work in Massachusetts," he said.

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chusetts," he said. "In fact, it is my opinion that it will never work anywhere. There are many automobiles which, while perfectly safe at a normal, sane rate of speed, become a positive menace at 35 miles an hour. There are many drivers, too, who are safe at the wheel of a car moving along at a reasonable speed, who become real dangers when piloting a car roaring along at so high a rate as Rhode Island would set as the minimum."

MELROSE TO OBSERVE 75TH ANNIVERSARY

City Is in Gala Attire for
Three-Day Celebration

Arrangements are complete for the observation of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the city of Melrose on July 3, 4 and 5. The city is in gala attire for the celebration, with streets, stores, public buildings, and homes appropriately decorated.

Melrose was incorporated as a town in 1850, when it was a part of North Malden. In 1899 the Legislature passed an act which made Melrose a city. Its anniversary celebration will begin at midnight Friday with a bonfire at Ell Pond Park. At 9:30 Saturday morning there will be a civic and military parade. At 2 p. m. there will be a program of athletic events, at 3 a. m. an entertainment for children, at 3:30 a baseball game, and a display of fireworks at 9:15 p. m.

Commemorative exercises will be held in the City Hall auditorium on Sunday, July 5, at 3 p. m. Frederick L. Putnam will speak of Melrose's history from the time of the early settlers to the present. Pastors in the churches have been requested to include in their sermons on Sunday morning something of the history of the city.

SHENANDOAH TO FLY OVER NEW ENGLAND

Will Make Flight to Bar Harbor on Friday

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 1.—(AP).—The dirigible Shenandoah will be taken to her mooring mast tomorrow night in preparation for her trip to Bar Harbor, Maine, which, if weather conditions are favorable, is to begin on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

The ship will fly over Bridgeport, Conn., Providence, R. I., Boston, Cambridge and Lawrence Mass., and Portland Maine. She is expected to arrive at Bar Harbor before sunset Friday and remain anchored to the mooring mast on the cruiser Potomac until Saturday evening.

Leaving Bar Harbor that night, the dirigible is expected to reach Lakehurst before daybreak Sunday.

Navy officials were unable to give a definite schedule of times for the Shenandoah's passage over New England cities en route to Bar Harbor, but indicated that it would take about three hours to reach Providence.

**CHANNEL DEEPENING
COST APPORTIONED**

Frederic H. Hilton, Arthur Black and Edward A. McLaughlin, who were appointed by the Supreme Court as commissioners to apportion among certain municipalities one-half of the total expense, exclusive of land damages, incurred by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in dredging and deepening the channel of Neponset River, between the place where the river is crossed by Washington Street and the town of Walpole and tide water, today filed their report in the Supreme Court.

The commissioners found that one-half of the total expense incurred by the Commonwealth is \$108,908.70. That the city of Boston must pay \$33,761.70; Norwood, \$18,602.57; Canton, \$14,884.19; Milton, \$11,253.90; Westwood, \$6,626.95; Walpole, \$4,719.38; Stoughton, \$4,556.25; Sharon, \$4,537.80, and Dedham \$164.80.

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SANTA BARBARA RELIEF SPEEDED

City Starts Work of Reconstruction—Funds to Be
Raised Over Country

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 1 (AP).—This city today began solution of the problems of reconstruction required by Monday's earthquake.

During the night structural engineers, who have been assigned the task of testing the remaining strength of the city's structures, began arriving from Los Angeles and San Francisco. It was freely predicted that many of the buildings, although standing and exhibiting but slight traces of the shock, would be ordered demolished to make way for more substantial structures. Workmen and motor trucks are clearing away the debris.

H. H. Cotton, a Los Angeles banker, announced last night that a revolving fund of \$2,500,000, to assist in the rebuilding, had been successfully negotiated. He said the clearing houses of San Francisco and Los Angeles had offered \$1,000,000 each to the fund, from smaller financial institutions would immediately subscribe the remaining \$500,000.

Another financial assistance plan was born when the banks of Santa Barbara late yesterday sought a loan of \$200,000 from financial institutions throughout the United States.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 1 (AP).—The Los Angeles City Council has appropriated \$10,000 to be used as a gift to aid in emergency reconstruction work at Santa Barbara. Since yesterday 12,775 pounds of freshly baked bread, donated by Los Angeles bakers, have been sent to the earthquake zone.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (AP).—Mayor James Rolph Jr. announced that \$50,000 will be immediately appropriated out of the city treasury and turned over to Santa Barbara as a gift to aid in emergency reconstruction work. A campaign to raise \$50,000 to help rebuild the stricken southern California city will begin at once, the Mayor announced.

SAN PEDRO, Calif., July 1.—The naval tug Aloha, on orders from the Navy Department, followed the battleship Arkansas to Santa Barbara to assist in relief work. The supply ship Vega and the battleships New York and Utah were held in readiness to join the two other navy vessels at Santa Barbara if further assistance should be necessary.

**Earthquake Prompts Japanese
to Cancel Demonstration**

By Special Cable
TOKYO, July 1.—In order to show its sympathy for the Californian earthquake, the Pacific Civilization Association canceled tonight's demonstration against the immigration law. The Japanese papers this morning contain very little concerning the anniversary of the enforcement law, only two commenting editorially. One of these also carries a statement from Masano Hanbara warning against the agitation in this country and urging the Japanese silently to await a voluntary rectification by America.

Last night's demonstration under

the auspices of the Black Dragon Society, was ignored by the regular press. The Black Dragon Society is composed of reactionaries. Its leader recently was indicted for complicity in a plot to assassinate the Premier.

The Pacific Civilization Association's membership is drawn from the educated classes. It is believed the folly and futility of their proposed demonstration was pointed out to them and that they settled the earthquake as an opportunity to cancel it. While it is true that all Japanese deeply resent the immigration discrimination the Nation is fairly well convinced that nothing will be gained by the agitation at this time.

DETROIT MAN AGAIN HEADS MOTORISTS

A. A. A. in Session Votes
Progressive Measures

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1 (Special).—Strong opposition to use of motor vehicle taxes for other than road building purposes and to compulsory liability insurance for motor vehicles not used for hire, was expressed in resolutions adopted by the American Automobile Association during their annual meeting here.

Other resolutions adopted by the association assured support to the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety urged complete reciprocity between all states in the matter of passenger car registration, and adoption by the states of a uniform certificate of title law with a view to preventing theft of automobiles.

The delegates unanimously adopted a recommendation that a cup be awarded in rotation each year to those cities of the country that make the best record in "accident reduction" the details of the award to be worked out in conjunction with the Hoover conference.

Thomas P. Henry of Detroit was re-elected to his third term as president of the association. Other officers elected were Donald Adams, Connecticut; Frank S. Gold, Minnesota; E. C. Blest, Texas; Judge Walter D. Meale, Cleveland; Daniel R. Reese, Scranton, and Percy J. Walker of San Francisco, vice-presidents; Kane S. Green, Philadelphia, treasurer, and Charles C. Jones of Columbus, O., secretary.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: Roy F. Britton, St. Louis; Fred H. Caley, Cleveland; George C. Diehl, Buffalo; Charles M. Hayes, Chicago; Robert P. Hooper, Philadelphia; William E. Metzger, Detroit, and Sidney D. Waldon, Detroit.

PASSPORTS IN BOSTON
Applications for passports for foreign travel, granted by the State Department at Washington, were handled direct at Boston today for the first time, with the opening of the new passport agency on the seventh floor of the Custom House. This places Boston on a parity with such cities as New York, Chicago, etc., where passport agencies have been established for some time. Heretofore applications were received at the federal building and forwarded to Washington, where the document was issued and mailed to the applicant. Harry H. Bolds is the new assistant chief of the passport agency here.

**NEW HAVEN SEEKS
TO RUN BUS LINES**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1 (AP).—Eugene P. Plim, counsel for the New Haven road here, today filed with the Public Utilities Commission application for permission to operate five bus lines over the roads of Rhode Island. The lines, between Providence and Boston, Worcester, New Bedford, Fall River and Newport, are expected to be in operation by July 15, and will be purely interstate for the present.

The bus operation is not being undertaken with the purpose in mind of

LIONS DEBATE RELIEF PLANS

International Session Hears
Appeal for \$2,000,000
for Children

CEDAR POINT, Ohio, July 1 (Special).—Further elaboration of plans for the relief of handicapped children was taken up this morning at the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Lions Clubs. Miss Helen Keller spoke, appealing for aid in raising \$2,000,000 for a foundation. Harry C. Hartman, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of relief, delivered an address and the "light house orchestra" from Joplin, Mo., played.

The division of the Province of Ontario into two districts was completed yesterday. Jack Arnett of Ottawa was elected district governor and T. Arkley was chosen secretary of district A; Dr. H. I. Wiley of Windsor, who led the secessionists, was elected district governor, and C. B. Chapin of Windsor was made secretary of district B.

Expressions by the president from the rostrum indicate that Benjamin F. Jones, Newark, N. J., first vice-president, may be the next international president and that the 1926 convention may go to San Francisco.

Harry A. Newman, president, in his annual report yesterday, proposed some wide departures from precedent in administration of the international, which have not been discussed by the board of directors. A debate is expected when they are presented—if they are formally brought up for action.

Attendance has far outrun all expectations. The big convention hall could not contain the crowds sitting all over the rostrum, on the windowsills, and standing all around the hall. The Ohio secretary's estimate of more than 6000 probably is correct, and more are expected to arrive in time to take part in the election of officers.

STEEL WORKERS QUIT
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1 (AP).—Between 50 and 75 members of the Structural Steel Workers' Union quit work today in an attempt to enforce a demand for a pay increase of 12½ cents an hour, which would bring their pay to \$1.25 an hour. Several jobs are affected, the largest being the new Boston & Albany Railroad station. No effort for a conference between employers and strikers has yet been made.

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curtailing train service, he said. The business will be run as a joint undertaking with the New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven road. The Utilities Commission set July 6 at 10 a. m., daylight time, for hearing on the applications as well as hearing on several other bus line applications filed within the last two days.

WOULD TEST NEW INCOME TAX RULE

Exemption Claimed for Certain City Employees

HOLYOKE, July 1 (Special).—John J. Kirkpatrick, manager of the Holyoke Gas and Electric Department, has offered to stand trial in a test case to be carried to the Supreme Court for a decision as to the right of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to levy income taxes on certain classes of municipal employees.

Under a ruling of the bureau about a month ago, employees of the Holyoke department, together with employees of similarly operated departments throughout the country were ruled liable to income tax back to the time of institution of the tax. Notices placed in pay envelopes yesterday instructed Holyoke employees to report to a representative of the Internal Revenue Bureau before Aug. 12, for computation of the amount of their tax.

Mr. Kirkpatrick suggests that the expenses of the test case to obtain abatement of the tax be defrayed through assessment of \$1 on every city employee coming under the ruling throughout the country. A joint committee representing organizations of municipal department employees is acting to get action by Congress at the coming sitting to set aside the bureau ruling. Mr. Kirkpatrick believes the test case method a quicker and surer way to secure removal of the tax.

STEEL WORKERS QUIT
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 1 (AP).—Between 50 and 75 members of the Structural Steel Workers' Union quit work today in an attempt to enforce a demand for a pay increase of 12½ cents an hour, which would bring their pay to \$1.25 an hour. Several jobs are affected, the largest being the new Boston & Albany Railroad station. No effort for a conference between employers and strikers has yet been made.

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ELECTION OF MRS. ROGERS WINS PRAISE OF STATE DRY LEAGUE

Mr. Forgrave Says Candidate's Statement That She "Is and Always Has Been a Prohibitionist" Had Part in Victory in Congressional Contest

That the election yesterday by an overwhelming majority, of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell to the seat in Congress held for more than 12 years by her husband, John Jacob Rogers, was to a considerable extent due to her definite stand in favor of prohibition, is the opinion of many interested in her election.

William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, said this morning: "The triumph of Mrs. Rogers at the polls was, beyond a doubt, partly due to her recent definite statement to the press that she is and always has been a prohibitionist, and believes in the strict enforcement of all existing laws."

Support of Law
Mr. Forgrave further stated that the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League rejoices in the election of Mrs. Rogers to Congress. He continued: "Mrs. Rogers' statements in the press regarding the fact that she has always been a prohibitionist, can mean but one thing, that, what we can count on her to maintain and support the present law."

Mrs. Rogers was elected over the Democratic candidate, Eugene N. Jess of Boston, by a proportion of more than two to one. The non-official figures gave Mrs. Rogers 33,457 and Mr. Jess 14,444. She is the first woman Massachusetts and New England have elected to membership in Congress.

Grateful for Support
"I deeply appreciate the wonderful vote of confidence that the Fifth District has given me. I know that nothing would have pleased my husband more than the knowledge that his district wants me to carry on his policies and those of President Coolidge and the Republican Party. I am profoundly grateful for the loyal, tireless work that has been done by hundreds of our friends in the campaign, and I shall do my best to serve my constituents well," said Mrs. Rogers last night at Lowell, when the returns from the polls had revealed the full extent of her success.

Mr. Foss, three times Governor of Massachusetts, said of the result: "I congratulate Mrs. Rogers on being the first woman elected to Congress from New England. I entered the campaign at the urgent request of the Democratic leaders who felt that the failure of the Republican tariff to keep the mills open and the workers employed called for a test on a policy I have advocated for 25 years."

Carried Every Municipality
Mrs. Rogers was successful over Mr. Foss in every municipality in the Fifth District—two cities and 30 towns. Unofficial figures indicated that her vote was in the town of Boxboro where Mr. Rogers received 20 votes and Mr. Foss 19. Mrs. Rogers carried the Democratic cities of Lowell and Woburn by large margins. Hudson and Ayer, also Democratic, returned pluralities for her. Woburn gave her more than two votes to one for Mr. Foss. Reading returned 1165 for Mrs. Rogers and 99 for the former Democratic Governor. Andover voters to the number of 823 voted for Mrs. Rogers while 87 votes were cast for Mr. Foss.

NEW CITIZENS HEAR MR. DAVIS

Brockton Welcomes 167 Newly Naturalized Members of City on Special Holiday

BROCKTON, Mass., July 1 (Special)—More vigorous steps toward the effective assimilation of the foreign-born population of the United States were urged by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in an address here yesterday afternoon as a part of Brockton's Citizenship Day celebration. The occasion was a welcome to the 167 newly naturalized citizens of the city, a half-holiday being declared in their honor. A parade and patriotic exercises were features of the day.

Mr. Davis recommended specifically a program of yearly enrollment of all aliens in the country so that the Nationalization Bureau in Washington and the independent civic agencies could keep in close touch with the foreigners, and lend every possible aid to them in obtaining the rights of citizenship and an understanding of the obligations which they entail. He added:

Such a plan of enrollment for education would mean much to the alien seeking citizenship. It would remove the necessity for the alien to pay many of the expenses now imposed upon the alien in the preparation of papers and the solution of technical problems connected with naturalization applications.

Many of these problems would be met as you have met them here, through local welfare committees, in co-operation with bureau of naturalization enrollment officers.

The time has come when every alien must be taught about his new country, its history, its ideals, its traditions. If we can do this, we will make sure of better Americans.

I favor a system of selective immigration, under the policy of restriction to which we are now committed. I would make sure that the immigrant leaving his home abroad was fitted for a place in our American life and that we had a place in America for him to take. I would give preference to the wives and husbands, children and mothers of those already here. There should be no law in America which disrupts the family.

As a matter of economics, it is wrong for us to permit the father of a family to work and earn in America and to send his money abroad to his family. Let him bring his family here and add his earnings to the great buying power of America.

At the ceremonies at the Brockton Fair Grounds Mayor William A. Bullivant awarded diplomas to the citizenship class. Other speakers included J. H. Metcalf (R.), Senator from Rhode Island; Louis Frothingham of Boston (R.); Representative in Congress; James A. Moyer, director of the State University Extension Department; John F. Seully, superintendent of schools, and Frank Spadea, an honor pupil in the class.

COPELAND READINGS DROPPED
Prof. Charles T. Copeland of Harvard will discontinue his 9 o'clock evening readings and lectures during the summer school this season. His course in English literature will be given as usual.

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at the camp, will have charge of them during the summer.
The summer will be spent in sports, hikes, swimming and all manner of outdoor entertainment under the supervision of trained play directors. A few hours each week will be devoted to garden cultivation and industrial school classes. At harvesting time their proportionate share of garden truck, raised by themselves, will be sent to their families.

The vegetables, poultry, eggs, milk, butter and cream used on the tables of the various camps are products of the farm.
The children who started this morning were selected from more than 500 applicants. At noon they stopped near Littleton for lunch and were due at South Athol at 2:30 o'clock.

ANSWER TO WASTE CHARGE POSTPONED

Mayor Curley refused to answer the letter of the Boston Finance Commission which he received yesterday and which charged that the city Administration wasted \$24,000 of public funds in paying two New York engineers to assist the park department in determining the quantity of material which was supposed to have been supplied on the Columbus Park construction contract by the J. C. Coleman & Sons Company.

The report directing this matter to the attention of the Mayor was returned to the Finance Commission unanswered. Mr. Curley contending that, inasmuch as the claim that the park commissioners had paid \$24,000 to the contractors for materials not received in this work was still in the hands of the court, he could not ethically discuss the commission's further charge until the court decision was made known.

NEW ENFORCEMENT POLICY QUESTIONED

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 1 (Special)—At the annual meeting of New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the government plan to abolish federal directors of prohibition law enforcement in the several states. The director in this State is the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, president of the league.
It was pointed out that the removal of Mr. Lewis and the consolidation of New Hampshire with other states would result in serious injury to the cause of prohibition enforcement, so far as this State is concerned. At the April term of federal court, out of 200 cases presented through Mr. Lewis' efforts, all but 22 respondents pleaded guilty and of those tried, all but three were convicted. So far as E. D. Converse, superintendent of the league.

CHILDREN TO HAVE VACATION ON FARM

Trucks Carry 150 to Morgan Memorial at Athol

More than 150 children from South Boston, happy in anticipation of a two months' vacation at the Morgan Memorial 600-acre farm at South Athol, started this morning for the Morgan Memorial in a fleet of trucks. They were accompanied by a score of workers, who, with others now

What and Why Is America? D. A. R. Asks Study July 4

Society Puts Emphasis on Contemplation Instead of Fireworks, Festivity, and Speeches

Celebration of the Fourth of July in a way that shall emphasize ideals of national loyalty and patriotism, based on an understanding of what the United States is and stands for, instead of mere festivity, meaningless fireworks, or bombastic speeches, is being emphasized by local chapters of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. It is their contention that some portion of the day should be spent in serious contemplation of the what and why of it, and that any exercises that are held should present the core of Americanism and tend to bring out renewed consecration to American ideals.

In this connection the organization is emphasizing, "The American Creed," which was formulated as a result of a nation-wide contest in 1916-17. Written by William Tyler Page of Washington, D. C., it is said to be the briefest possible expression of American political faith which at the same time embraces the fundamental things most distinctive in American history. Containing just 100 words, it reads:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes."

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Turkey in Travail

Turkey in Travail, by Harold Armstrong. London: The Bodley Head.

WHETHER any useful purpose is to be served at this particular juncture by a recital of the tragedy of post-war errors in the Near East is, of course, a matter of opinion. That allied diplomacy consisted mainly of mistakes cannot be gainsaid. The responsibility for it was general, and the only logical excuse lay in the fact that the allied and associated powers of the war were absorbed in questions which, to them, were of more immediate importance than the fate of an empire which appeared to have been beaten into abject submission and seemed destined by the laws of history, victory and defeat, to disappear. And disappear it did, but out of the ashes of the Ottoman Empire there arose the Turkish Nation.

This development is the main political burden of Mr. Armstrong's very interesting volume. For a goodly part it is history, as seen by one who had no mean hand in the making, but it is history interspersed with records of personal experience which endow it with considerably more than the usual interest. Mr. Armstrong fought against the Turks in Mesopotamia, was taken prisoner at Kut-al-Amarah, and survived the terrors of the captivity to become a military attaché at the British High Commissioner at Constantinople, special service officer on the headquarters staff of the Allied Army of Occupation, and supervisor of Turkish government and education.

All travelers in the Near East cultivate prejudices, and despite the hardships of the campaign, those of Mr. Armstrong decidedly favor the Turks. Possibly this is because he regarded them as the best of a bad bunch, for he recites to their discredit a series of atrocities, committed mainly on Armenians and Arabs, that would have caused most men to place them beyond the pale of civilization. Indeed, the frank recital of these horrors by a sympathetic eye-witness goes far to justify the policy of the Allies which he himself is at pains to condemn. We are led, in short, to the conviction that the motives of the statesmen who sat in conference at Paris were by no means so blameworthy as their methods.

Many among these well-drawn

sketches are perhaps unintentionally indicative of the character of the Turkish Republic. Take, for example, the description of a cell into which Mr. Armstrong was cast for an offense against prison discipline. The cell was filthy, mean and cold, and the food, foodstuffs—but far up the ceiling, blazed an electric light. "It came to me that it was typical of all I had seen in this country, this insertion of the wretched, unwholesome base of Asia."

Much of the rest of the book consists of an interesting embroidered recital of facts which, at least in their principal incidents, are well known. The consequences of allied delay in tackling the Near Eastern problem, the story of French intrigue against Britain, the sordid struggle for predominance among the great powers, the Greco-Italian rivalry and the revolution of feeling caused in Turkey by the Greek landing in Smyrna—all these things are now history, and their reading merely enables us the better to understand the present.

More important at the moment is to note our author's opinion—it is a friendly opinion—of the contemporary Turkey. "The country," he writes, "had come in 1919, he writes, 'bare little resemblance to that which I left in 1923. The stupendous upheaval of war and revolution had swept away every landmark. It had torn up beliefs and axioms ages old. The social system of the Turks had collapsed. The Christian minorities had ceased to exist. . . . With the Greek patriarch, Melchior IV, the Allies crowned their betrayal of the Ottoman Christians. . . . While the religious communities of England and America cried shame, they did nothing."

Where, then, is all this going to lead? Mr. Armstrong does not know. He left behind him "a new life struggling in the chaos of creation. The Turks had driven out their artisans, their shopkeepers, their working classes and many of their minor officials. Among them there were serious dissensions, with enemies near at hand and the old game of playing nation against nation at its end. Triumphant amid a mass of ruins, they stand alone. Having borrowed the idea of nationality from the West, they proudly proclaim as their method to be of the East. Turkey was, as she had been before, a

A Modern English Pastoral

THE charm of Gertrude Bone's new book, *The Old Man*, lies in its origin in the writer's love for the subject. She loves "this old man," John Dutton, the carrier, who is her capital figure; she loves Mary, his sensible, mothering wife; she loves sweet young Elizabeth, and above all



Frontispiece for "The Old Man" "Motherhood," From a Dypoint by Muriel Bone.

possible to read a page of her book without feeling that she has been drawn from life. That may be one reason why she has no plot for very rarely does real life place a plot ready-made in the hands of a writer. It gives only the fragments which have to be pieced together by a creative imagination. Mrs. Bone is not so good at piecing together. Where she has attempted it the joints show her lack of technique. For the most part, however, the book is a collection of pictures, each as accurate as a photograph. No, not like a photograph! Like a dry-point sketch as her husband, Muriel Bone, has made for the frontispiece of the book.

Old John's tale is far from new and genuine, conveying atmosphere by allusion rather than by set design.

The Birds of America

Birds of America, edited by T. Gilbert Pearson. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

THE authorship of this mammoth work on American birds attests both the accuracy and the sincerity of its information. T. Gilbert Pearson, President of the National Audubon Society, is editor-in-chief. John Burroughs acted as consulting editor, and in the list of contributing authors are such well-known names as Edward H. Forbush, William L. Finley, Herbert W. Job, L. Nelson Nichols, J. Ellis Burdick. Among the staff of artists is Bruce Horsfalls, one of the best known bird artists in America.

While writers on ornithology hitherto have usually been content to deal with the birds of North America regionally, this volume deals with 1000 of the 1200 species and subspecies known throughout America. The 300 subspecies not dealt with in this work differ so slightly from the species described as to be of little interest to the general reader.

The authors have also undertaken the ambitious task of technically describing the birds, in a way that is not only easily understood by the layman, and of giving such an account of the personality of each species as to convey to the reader a vivid impression of the living bird. Each variety is described in its natural environment as well as in its biological aspects.

The authors have wisely taken into consideration that few readers of nature books have more interest in the details of a bird's life than in its habits, song, migration, and food. Special attention is paid to what Burroughs called the "human significance" of our feathered neighbors.

The efforts made in recent years to conserve bird life for economic reasons find support in this work. Special chapters are devoted to the conservation of the birds of the world. The results of careful investigation carried on under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, as set forth in numerous bulletins, are reviewed in a way that deeply impresses the reader. As many of the bulletins are no longer distributed by the Government, the appearance of their substance on these pages is very important.

Much attention is given to oology, and on numerous insect life leaves are reproductions in exact size and color of eggs of many varieties.

The illustrations are in direct and in good literary form, and includes such a description of the species, its nesting habits, eggs, and distribution as will satisfy the student. The personal characterizations which give the bird a living creature is set forth in a manner bound to please the casual reader. These biographical sketches are taken from the writings of many authors, all well known in bird-lore.

The illustrations are of special importance, both from number and excellence. There are many plates reproducing the color of the plumage.

age with a degree of accuracy rarely

achieved. Many of these plates are the work of Louis Agassiz Puget, a name which insures the accuracy of the drawings. In addition to many excellent drawings in black and white by the staff artists there are reproductions of numerous photographs, each showing a bird in some unique situation. The illustrations have rarely if ever been excelled in works of ornithology.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

At School with the Great Teacher, by Jeanette E. Perkins. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. \$2.50.

Now and Forever, by Samuel Roth. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$1.75.

The Efficient Kitchen, by George Boynton Child. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.

Visits in Sicily, by Arthur Stanley Riggs. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.50.

Finland and Its People, by Robert Medill. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$1.50.

Easy French Fiction, New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

Letters of Rosa Luxemburg, edited by Louise Kautsky. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.50.

Facing Forward, Poems of Courage, collected by Joseph Morris and St. Clair Adams. New York: George Sully & Co. \$1.50.

A History of the United States, Vol. VI, by Edward Channing. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Vocational Education in a Democracy, by Charles A. Prosser and Chas. W. Johnson. New York: The Century Company. \$2.75.

America's Greatest Garden, by E. H. Wilson. Boston: The Stratford Company.

Educational Statistics, by C. W. Odell. New York: The Century Company. \$2.50.

An Austin Dobson Anthology, New York: Oxford University Press. \$1.50.

The Heritage of Greece and the Legacy of Rome, by E. B. Osborn. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.25.

The 24th, by Bach's "Wohlfahrt" (Clarinet), by Fuller-Maitland. New York: New York: Oxford University Press. \$2.

The "Master-Singers" of Wagner, by Cyril Winn. New York: Oxford University Press. 50c.

William Graham Sumner, by Harris Starr. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$4.

Introduction to American Government, by Frederic A. Ogg and P. Orman Ray. New York: The Century Company. \$3.75.

As China Stirs Again

The Political Awakening of the East. Studies of Political Progress in Egypt, India, China, Japan and the Philippines, by George Matthews Dutton. New York: The Abingdon Press. \$1.

CHINA is giving the powers serious concern. The present outbreak, which started several weeks ago as a strike in Shanghai, has spread to large proportions and blossomed forth as a movement against foreigners and what the Chinese regard as infringements of their national sovereignty. Boycotting has been resorted to and shipping disorganized. Trade in the treaty ports has been brought almost to a standstill.

Extraterritorial Rights

China in authority lay the present troubles to extraterritorial rights, the abolition of which they demand. These rights were one of the subjects at the conference in Washington in 1921, when it was decided to appoint a commission to study the subject. It was recognized that the privileges should be abolished as soon as the Chinese showed themselves qualified to handle the cases of foreigners satisfactorily. How far they have progressed in this direction is a moot question. But the point remains that these rights are still retained by foreign powers.

Despite the disturbances in the last decade and the ripples on the political waters, China has made notable progress. The war gave it its opportunity. China came in on the side of the Allies and benefited thereby at the peace table. It entered the League of Nations, and even obtained a place on the Council. The German and subsequently the Japanese grip on Shanghai was removed. Great Britain and the United States agreed to remit the balance due on the Boxer indemnity. Steady strides have been made industrially. And conditions generally show the country to be fundamentally sound.

The Author's Remedy

Upon the various manifestations of chaos and anarchy there is no need to dwell. The question in its larger aspects is the thing that counts, and it is with this question that Professor Dutton deals. For the troubled conditions he has a remedy to offer, and one with which many will agree. He says: "The redemption and reconstruction of China can no more be wrought by a dictator, or 'man on horseback,' or strong man, than by a monarch. The work cannot be done from the top down; it must begin at the bottom. When the intelligent people in China determine that things shall be done rightly, they can do them. The work can be done; but not till then. The revolution will continue until individualism, social consciousness, and national consciousness have developed among the thinking people of China the sense of personal responsibility or obligation; or, in other words, until there has developed an enlightened and effective public opinion. That end may be attained suddenly, but not quickly. This, it may be repeated, is more than a revolution; it is a renaissance. It is the self-modernization of China. The change must be wrought from the bottom upward, and at bottom China is essentially sound."

Professor Dutton has also devoted excellent chapters to Egypt, India, Japan, the Philippines and "Problems of Progress in the East."

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The publishers cannot undertake to send the booklet free to children.

A Kindly Crusader

An Educational Ambassador to the Near East, by Helen Dore Boylston. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.50.

WHEN Pierre Loti, some 30 years ago brought out "Les Désenchantés," revealing in his picturesque way the discontent brewing in the idle seclusion of Turkish harems, few people were aware of the fact that, though potent element of liberation already at work in the heart of the Sultan's dominions. A small American high school, across from Constantinople, in the Armenian quarter of Scutari, had been instructing Armenian girls in the free ways of the women of the United States. Girls of all races, Turk, Greek, Bulgarian, Albanian and Serb, were welcomed at this school.

But Turkish young women rarely attempted to enroll. The risk was great. Sultan Abdul Hamid II disapproved of innovations of any kind from textbooks and typewriters to American ideals of education; and this school aroused his strongest suspicions. "Once," says Miss Jenkins, "two aristocratic (Turkish) children had been in the preparatory school about a week, when His Majesty sent word to their father that he had never found it necessary to attend a 'Ghoulous' school, nor was it desirable for the girls. So a major came with a yellow plush carriage and carried away two weeping little girls."

But a few of the "disenchanted" slipped into the school, and the ideas filtered through to the harems, changing more discontent into healthy aspiration. Desire for freedom spread rapidly, and the next 30 years saw the suppressed population of the harem devote its time, self-respecting womanhood and the little American school into the imposing Constantinople Women's College.

Had Miss Jenkins selected this as her theme—the joint history of the school and the great liberation of even the history of American education in the Near East, from its small missionary beginnings to the three great colleges, Robert and Beirut for men and Constantinople for women, she would have had a congenial subject, well within her powers. For she is evidently more at home with history than with biography, and whenever her pen wanders away from Miss Patrick's leadership in the school and college to tell of the history and racial characteristics of the Balkan people represented therein, we find her at her best.

However, Miss Jenkins does not let us lay down the book without a firm conviction that in President Patrick is one of America's great pioneers. We rather suspect that a more intimate knowledge of her than Miss Jenkins is able to furnish would find her greater still. Her career is a story after the American's own heart, the story of youthful America, anxious to learn, eager to teach, penetrating boldly into the antiquated Ottoman stronghold to lighten its dark patches. It is a story of courage, conviction, and the power of one's own culture in other people's gardens. But freedom will spread. And better that it should spread under the benign, disinterested, convincing guidance of Miss Patrick than by the methods of the Turks when, 500 years ago, they had their turn at introducing a new culture to the Byzantine capital.

America had to offer. She knew how to unite people of diverse and mutually antagonistic races in common interests and common friendships; to raise them above the prejudices of a narrow patriotism. And surely no greater gift than this could be offered to the people of the Balkans. Friendship formed under the banner of a kind, tactful care remained unbroken, though the parents of the girls were embroiled in the bitterness of Balkan wars.

Nor did Miss Patrick's influence reach only those within the college walls. Nothing made more impres-

Three Books for Your Holidays

The Pavle Life, by J. A. Spender. 2 vols. (Castell, 20s.; Stokes, 210s.).

Robert F. Lee, the Soldier, by Sir Frederick Maurice. (Constable, 18s.; Houghton Mifflin, \$4.).

Georgian Stories, 1925 (Putnam, \$2.50).

A British View of Lee

Robert F. Lee, the Soldier, by Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice. London: George Allen & Unwin, 18s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$4.

THE publication of Sir Frederick Maurice's book adds another name to the already distinguished list of British writers who have undertaken to study the heroes of the American Civil War. General Maurice is modest in calling it merely an appreciation. His lucid narrative reminds us forcibly of Col. G. F. R. Henderson's classic on Stonewall Jackson. The campaign may be regarded as a masterpiece of military art, and the book is a masterpiece of writing. The author takes in his preface that his work is neither a life of Lee nor a history of the Civil War of 1861-65. It is an appreciation of Lee's generalship. We think General Maurice is modest in calling it merely an appreciation. His lucid narrative reminds us forcibly of Col. G. F. R. Henderson's classic on Stonewall Jackson. The campaign may be regarded as a masterpiece of military art, and the book is a masterpiece of writing. 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MLLE. LENGLEN REACHES FINAL

**French Star Defeats Miss
McKane of England, 6-0,
6-0—Miss Fry Wins**

WIMBLEDON, July 1 (AP)—Miss Suzanne Lenglen defeated Miss Joan F. Frith, 6-2, 6-0, in the semifinals of the women's singles in the all-England lawn tennis championship. Miss F. Frith will meet Miss Joan F. Frith, English girl champion, in the finals.

Miss F. Frith prevented the women's French affair from becoming a rout by eliminating Mme. Billout, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3 in the other semifinals match.

Miss F. Frith has won the women's singles title for the first time in certain years for what was to have been a battle between Miss McKane, who holds the Wimbledon title, and Miss F. Frith. The latter star maintained the record of her five previous matches with Miss McKane, never allowing the English girl to win a set.

The last time Miss McKane has ever done so was in Brussels in 1922, when she carried one set to 8-6.

Men Won Five Titles

Beginning in 1902, Miss Suzanne Lenglen won the Wimbledon women's title five times in succession. Last year, she went to Miss McKane after the French girl had won the title for the first time.

In making it six straight victories

over Miss McKane, the invincible French star won by a greater score than she ever registered over the English girl in any of their five previous matches. Miss McKane never had a chance, although she carried three games in the first set to deuce. One of these went to deuce three times.

The score really fails to show the true effort the English girl made, for she was on the aggressive almost every game. If she had been able to handle her galleys better, there might have been a more decisive result.

Ms. Lengien at Best.
Miss Lengien was at her best. She seldom was out of her seat and every inch of the court and seemed to know instinctively where the English girl would place her returns.

Fry-Biliott match. The English girl, who is playing in her first Wimbledon tournament, vanquished an experienced opponent to obtain a bye to the second round.

Fry's game was reminiscent of that of Miss Helen Wills, for she was seldom out of position and her ground strokes were witheringly accurate during the second set which she lost 4-6, being very accurate. She kept

the French player racing about the court while she was apparently taking the game easy.

In the fourth round of the men's doubles the French pair, Rene la Coste and Jean Borotra advanced to the semifinals by defeating A. Berger and H. H. Hunter, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

In another fourth-round doubles match, Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon of France defeated L. A. Mielton and C. F. Scroppe, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

Star Polo Players in Old-Time Match

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 1.—Probably no pony polo game other than national or international championship

ship event, has drawn such a high class of players as that for the "Mid Times Cup," which took place at the University of California at Berkeley. Practically all of the star polo players of the United States took part in the match which was won by the Mendocino Club. The University of California Hunting Club quartet, 8 goals to 4.

All of the members of the United States International team of last year were included in the match. Capt. Devereux Milburn and Thomas Hitchcock Jr. were among the winners while the Rockaway Club lineup contained the names of J. W. Webb and Malcolm Stevenson.

L. E. Stoddard, former internationalist, and R. E. Strawbridge Jr., substitute on last year's team also represented the University of California. A Harriman, whose play this year has been of an unusually high grade, and

Hitchcock, playing at No. 2, was the outstanding player of the afternoon. His drives had their usual effect, and the ball was sent up by his mallet on a long journey up the field. The young internationalist alone managed to score as many goals as did the entire opposition.

Stoddard, the Rockaway No. 1, showed some of his old-time form, exhibiting a brand of play that was certainly far more effective than he has shown either this year or last. Three of his four total of four goals came in the first half, and he contributed the most spectacular bit of play of the afternoon when he sent the ball into the goal from a length of the field single-handed in the sixth chapter, tying the score at 4-all.

The game was fought on almost even terms through the first six chukkers. Meadowbrook was off to a two-goal lead in the third, and half time found them leading by 2 to 3. Goods by Stoddard in the fifth and six tied it up, however, and it remained for the winners to display their superiority in the remaining sessions.

All doubt as to the outcome was dispelled when Hitchcock scored twice in the seventh chukker and once in the last, and Harriman finished up with a fine back-hander as the game ended. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK	ROCKAWAY
No. 1—W. A. Harriman...	L. E. Stoddard...

No. 2—Thomas Hitchcock... J. W. Webb
No. 3—J. C. Cowdin... Malcolm Stevenson
Back—Devereux Milburn
R. E. Briawbridge
Score—Meadowbrook Club 3, Rockaway
Hunting Club 4. Goals—Hitchcock 1,
Harriman 2. Cowdin, Milburn for
Meadowbrook; Stoddard 3; Webb for
Rockaway. Umpires—J. C. Cooley and
D. I. Holman.

HUBBARD VS. HUSSEY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (AP).—Heats for the sprint and hurdle events in the National Athletic Union Union track and field championships here Friday, Saturday and Sunday, have been drawn and reveal that W. D. "Satch" Schuster, of the University of Michigan, will meet F. S. Hussey, New York schoolboy star, in the first trial of the 100-yard dash.

Schuster, who wears the colors of the New York A. C., will start in the second heat of the short dash. Chester Bowman, New York coach, has been drawn in the third heat.

The teams from the New York and

WEST VIRGINIA KEEPS SPEARS
CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 1 (AP)—Dr. C. W. Spears will remain as coach of the West Virginia University football team this year. G. M. Ford, state superintendent of schools, said yesterday in answer to reports that the mountain state coach was considering an offer from the University of Minnesota to become head football coach there.

FRESH PURCHASES
IN SECURITIES
MARKET TODAY

International Shoe, Baldwin and American Can Features

NEW YORK, July 1. (AP)—Renewed buying of pivotal industries, notably American Can and Baldwin, influenced fresh strength in the stock market at today's opening.

Various specialties continued to capture buying favors. International Shoe spurring up 4 points. Initial trading in the rail shares was featured by a 1-point rise in Frisco.

Good prospects for business expansion during the second half of the year, and indications that a large share of the mid-year dividend and interest payments, totaling almost \$440,000,000, would flow back into the securities market engendered speculative enthusiasm in the early dealings.

New high records were recorded by shares in which concerted buying has been under way, such as Baldwin, which added 5 points to its recent gain. Advances of 1 to more than 3 points included Mack Trucks, American Steel, Ward Baking, B. and Radio, with the execution of numerous 1000-share buying orders attesting to a broadening interest in the stock market.

Baldwin continued to respond to an announcement of a payment exceeding \$1,000,000 from the sale of its stock.

Foreign exchange opened lower, with heavy selling of lire depressing the rate to a new low at 3.35 cents. Sterling held at 4.45.

Bullish Ammunition With car loadings being maintained at close to record levels, and reports of steady improvement in several basic industries, operators in the long side found fresh encouragement in their campaign for higher prices.

Revel of discussions concerning the proposed split-up and sale of the dividends on several high priced stocks stimulated the demand for those issues.

Woolworth extended its early gain nearly 11 points, while International Shoe added 9 points above yesterday's final figure. Commercial Solvents, a Junior, rose more than 8 points, International Agricultural Corporation 7 1/2, and Pierce-Arrow prior preferred and Commercial Solvents B 1/2.

Banking issues responded to a renewal of merger reports, Ward Baking mounting to a new high level. Indications of a reinvestment demand were apparent in the high-grade rails, special strength being shown by Canadian Pacific and New York Central. Washburn featured the low priced carrier by attaining a new 1925 high around 31.

Call money renewed at 5 per cent. Profit-taking in several of the day's advances, especially American Can and Baldwin, without retarding the main forward trend, encouraged more general trading in the market, and a number of shares extended their earlier advances materially.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations in 1/32 p. m.)

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WORLD'S WOOL MARKETS SHOW MORE ACTIVITY

Gradual Strengthening in Demand—Higher Prices Now Predicted

There is evidently a gradual strengthening in the wool markets of the world. This is apparent in the fact that the demand for wool is increasing, and the prices are beginning to rise. The demand for wool is increasing in all parts of the world, and the prices are beginning to rise. The demand for wool is increasing in all parts of the world, and the prices are beginning to rise.

Bradford's wool is the most active of the world's wools. It is the most active of the world's wools. It is the most active of the world's wools. It is the most active of the world's wools. It is the most active of the world's wools.

There have been certain happenings in the wool market which tend to show that the demand for wool is increasing. There have been certain happenings in the wool market which tend to show that the demand for wool is increasing.

Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for wool. Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for wool. Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for wool.

There is a steady buying in wool. There is a steady buying in wool. There is a steady buying in wool. There is a steady buying in wool. There is a steady buying in wool.

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Gradual Strengthening in Demand—Higher Prices Now Predicted

There is evidently a gradual strengthening in the bond markets of the world. This is apparent in the fact that the demand for bonds is increasing, and the prices are beginning to rise. The demand for bonds is increasing in all parts of the world, and the prices are beginning to rise.

Bradford's bond is the most active of the world's bonds. It is the most active of the world's bonds. It is the most active of the world's bonds. It is the most active of the world's bonds. It is the most active of the world's bonds.

There have been certain happenings in the bond market which tend to show that the demand for bonds is increasing. There have been certain happenings in the bond market which tend to show that the demand for bonds is increasing.

Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for bonds. Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for bonds. Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for bonds.

There is a steady buying in bonds. There is a steady buying in bonds. There is a steady buying in bonds. There is a steady buying in bonds. There is a steady buying in bonds.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1925

Gradual Strengthening in Demand—Higher Prices Now Predicted

There is evidently a gradual strengthening in the monitor markets of the world. This is apparent in the fact that the demand for monitors is increasing, and the prices are beginning to rise. The demand for monitors is increasing in all parts of the world, and the prices are beginning to rise.

Bradford's monitor is the most active of the world's monitors. It is the most active of the world's monitors. It is the most active of the world's monitors. It is the most active of the world's monitors. It is the most active of the world's monitors.

There have been certain happenings in the monitor market which tend to show that the demand for monitors is increasing. There have been certain happenings in the monitor market which tend to show that the demand for monitors is increasing.

Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for monitors. Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for monitors. Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for monitors.

There is a steady buying in monitors. There is a steady buying in monitors. There is a steady buying in monitors. There is a steady buying in monitors. There is a steady buying in monitors.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1925

Gradual Strengthening in Demand—Higher Prices Now Predicted

There is evidently a gradual strengthening in the city of Berlin markets of the world. This is apparent in the fact that the demand for the city of Berlin is increasing, and the prices are beginning to rise. The demand for the city of Berlin is increasing in all parts of the world, and the prices are beginning to rise.

Bradford's city of Berlin is the most active of the world's cities of Berlin. It is the most active of the world's cities of Berlin. It is the most active of the world's cities of Berlin. It is the most active of the world's cities of Berlin. It is the most active of the world's cities of Berlin.

There have been certain happenings in the city of Berlin market which tend to show that the demand for the city of Berlin is increasing. There have been certain happenings in the city of Berlin market which tend to show that the demand for the city of Berlin is increasing.

Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for the city of Berlin. Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for the city of Berlin. Indications now are that there will be a further increase in the demand for the city of Berlin.

There is a steady buying in the city of Berlin. There is a steady buying in the city of Berlin. There is a steady buying in the city of Berlin. There is a steady buying in the city of Berlin. There is a steady buying in the city of Berlin.

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City of Berlin

Twenty-five Year 6 1/2% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Municipal External Loan of 1925

Due April 1, 1950

Interest payable April 1 and October 1. Principal and interest payable in New York City, in United States Gold Coins, or equal in value, at the option of the City of Berlin, or in cash, at the option of the City of Berlin.

Not subject to redemption before April 1, 1930, except for the redemption of the whole or any part of the bonds, at the option of the City of Berlin, upon not less than one month's previous notice.

By JOHN W. MacGREGOR, Member of the Board of Governors, Investment Association of America

There is no dispute that there is a need for some sort of national economy that will not only protect the public but also protect the public from the effects of the public's actions.

The total authorized issue of these bonds is limited to \$15,000,000. The bonds are issued with the approval of the obligation of the City of Berlin, which is the direct obligation of the City of Berlin, which is the direct obligation of the City of Berlin.

The City of Berlin, the capital of the German Republic, with a population of about 4,000,000, is the third largest city of the world. The value of real estate, including buildings and industrial and commercial enterprises, is estimated at \$1,000,000,000.

The proceeds of this loan will be used for the construction of the City of Berlin, the capital of the German Republic, with a population of about 4,000,000, is the third largest city of the world.

All conversions from German to United States currency have been made at 4.20 Gold Marks to the Dollar.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

All proceedings in connection with the issuance of the above bonds are subject to the approval of our counsel, Messrs. Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

We offer the above bonds for subscription, when, as and if issued and received by us, at 89% and accrued interest, to yield about 7 1/2%.

Subscription lists will be opened at the office of Speyer & Co. at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, July 2, 1925, and will be closed in accordance with the provisions of the prospectus.

Delivery of Interim Receipts exchangeable for Definitive Bonds when ready.

Speyer & Co. Blair & Co., Inc. The Equitable Trust Company of New York

July 1, 1925.

There is a very general and wholly erroneous notion that the investment banking business can afford to spend millions in the advertising of its business.

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A Four-Year Record of Financial Advertising in June in The Christian Science Monitor

June 1922 June 1923 June 1924 June 1925

13,920 lines 23,237 lines 33,943 lines 37,551 lines

Financiers are learning, in increasing numbers, the productive value of the Monitor's responsive field. The remarkable financial pages of this international daily newspaper are open to financiers of good repute for advertisements of conservative securities.

The Christian Science Monitor

An international daily newspaper, published in Boston and read throughout the world.

Meeting Your Investment Needs

Public utility bonds of sound, well managed companies have shown unusual activity as their inherent strength is recognized. Our July list contains several attractive opportunities for sound investment with good income return.

Send for Circular M-7

COMMONWEALTH RESERVE FUND

Investment Securities 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

SHOE COMPANY TO RETIRE PREFERRED

International Calls \$17,800,000 Issue at \$115 a Share

Ask for Mortgage Offerings

KIMBALL COMPANY Box 1234, GLENDALE, CALIF.

Directors of the International Shoe Company have voted to call the 5 per cent preferred stock of the company, which is now outstanding, for redemption at \$115 a share, together with all accrued and unpaid dividends. The stock will be redeemed at the option of the company's directors, at the discretion of the directors, at the discretion of the directors.

YOUNG & RUBICAM

YOUNG & RUBICAM

YOUNG & RUBICAM

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RADIO

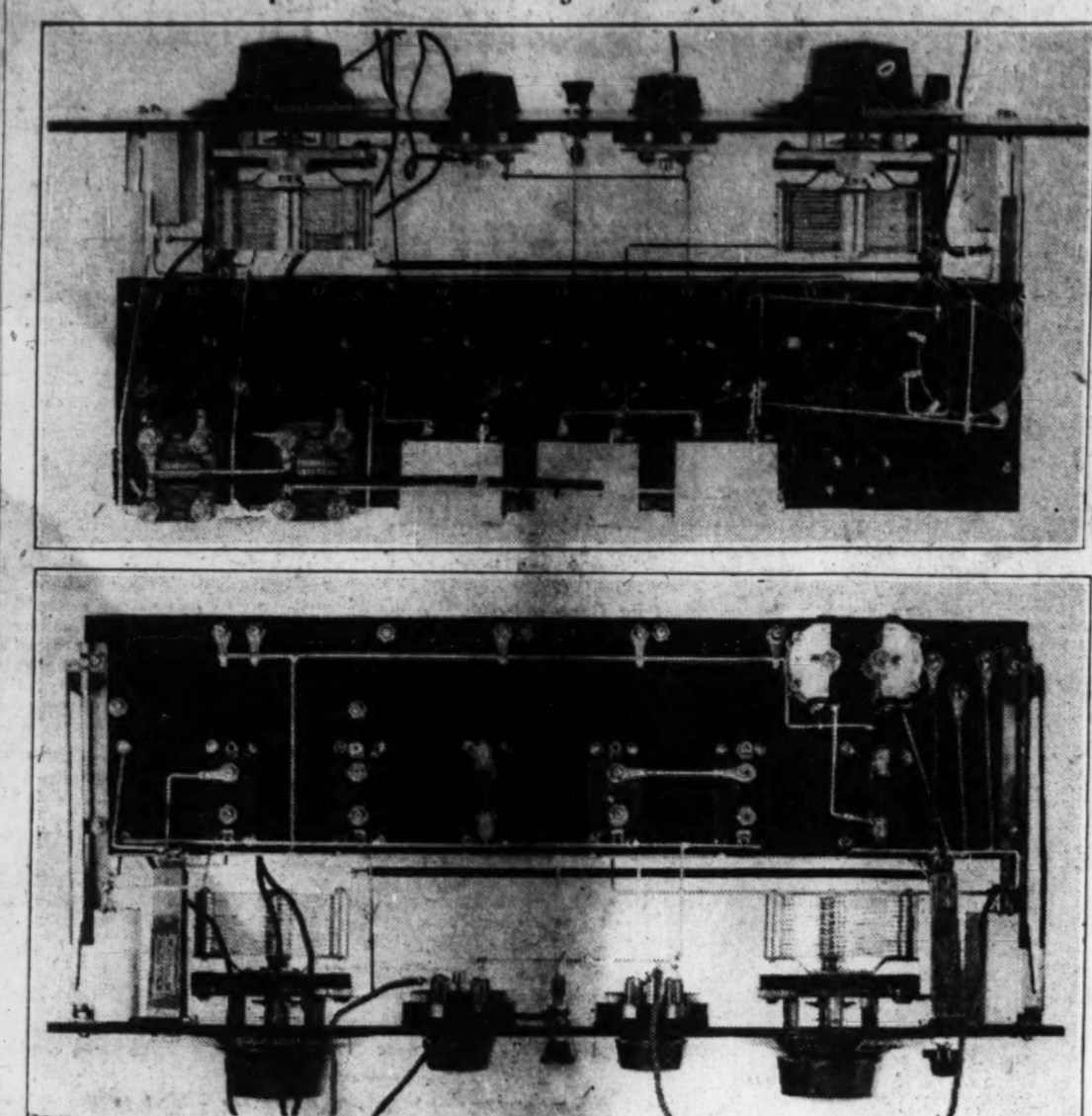
Top and Bottom of Autodyne Shown

AUTODYNE SET
DEMANDS CARE
IN ADJUSTINGFirst Tube Must Be Bal-
anced for Proper Results
—Test Details GivenThis is the fourth of a series
of articles on a new six-tube super-
heterodyne which will require a sec-
ond harmonic ear-earthing.In the last article, suggestions
were given on assembling the re-
ceiver. This point having been
reached we are now ready to test
and adjust the set before putting it
into operation. The first step is to
balance the autodyne circuit. A
simple method is outlined below.Remove all tubes from the set ex-
cept the autodyne, turn the rheostat
just barely on and insert the phones
in series with the 45-volt battery
lead. Tune the loop to the set and
set the switch, S-1, in either
short or long position, will make it
possible to hear a plunk if either the
stator or rotor plates of the oscil-
lator condenser are tuned, provid-
ing the tube is oscillating. If it is
not oscillating, and if tubes have
been interchanged in the sockets, it
could be made to oscillate by rotat-
ing the tickler through the full 180
degrees, or if this does not help, by
reversing the connections to the
tickler itself, although due to the
construction of the coupling unit,
this has never been found necessary.

Loop Adjustment Easy

With the oscillator tube oscil-
lating and the switch S-1 in the long
position, the oscillator dial should
be set at about 45 or 50 degrees.
Then if the loop dial is rotated rap-
idly (note "rapidly") through its
scale, a click or plunk will be heard
at some point. This indicates that
the receiver is unbalanced. The
small condenser, CX, connected
between terminals 4 and 5 of the cou-
pling unit should be gradually turned
out slowly. As this condenser is
turned out, the plunk will gradually
move from one-third to two-thirds of
the way out—that is when it is from
one-third to two-thirds disengaged—
it will be found that the plunk will
be heard again as the loop dial is
rotated. It should then be turned
back until the plunk is heard again
at the point of maximum CX capac-
ity. At some setting between the
point of maximum capacity, where the
plunk disappears and the point of
maximum capacity where it ap-
pears, is the correct point at which
this condenser should be set. This
test having been made for one set-
ting of the oscillator dial, and the
loop dial, it should then be made
for different settings. This will prob-
ably be necessary for setting of the
oscillator dial below 20 degrees to
use the short position of the switch
S-1.If a 1/2-megohm gridleak is used
on the autodyne tube, it is possible
that with the oscillator set at around
10 or 15 degrees an audio frequency
squeal or ultra-high frequency oscil-
lation may be generated. This
will have the effect of overloading
the receiver, and the plunk will be
heard but perhaps a squeal or
a series of heterodyne squeals.
This can be overcome by one of two
means: First, decrease the value of
gridleak to 1/4 megohm, then the
squeal ceases possibly as low as one-
tenth.The value of one-quarter is gen-
erally sufficiently low to stabilize
the circuit. It is also possible to
overcome this condition by turning
the coupling unit rotor out until the
superheterodyne tube will just barely
oscillate upon the shortest and longest
waves at which it is desired to
operate. It is possible to do this
anyway, as it will generally be found
that a position of the coupler not
quite all the way in will be best.

Intermediate Amplifier Test

To test the intermediate amplifier,
all tubes should be inserted except
the autodyne and the plates of the
oscillator and the plates of the
one-quarter to one-third for 150
tubes, and three-quarters to seven-
eighths for 201-A tubes. The phones
should then be put in the minimum
jack with the potentiometer set all
the way to the positive side and the
circuit between the two A-minus
leads of the first two radio-frequency
transformers connected to the arm
of the potentiometer.As the potentiometer is turned
from the positive to negative, a
scrapping sound will be heard, and
with 201-A tubes, as it goes prac-
tically all the way over to the nega-
tive end, a plunk will be heard, in-
dicating that the amplifier has gone
into oscillation. With 150-A's, this
plunk will not be heard. The circuit
should be up to the point marked
"Note" on the symbolic diagram and
a C battery between 1 1/4 and three
volts inserted.It will be easily possible to make
the amplifier oscillate and obtain
the plunking sound by turning the
potentiometer to some point between
the positive and negative end, prob-
ably about midway. This is correct,
and the amplifier should always be
operated with the potentiometer set
just to the positive side of the point
at which this plunk can be heard.
Should the potentiometer be set to
the negative side of this plunk, noth-
ing but a series of heterodyne be-
squeals between transmitting sta-tions themselves, but at best only a
very few of these will be found
throughout the entire broadcast
wavelength range.
If squeals are heard on two or
three degrees on the tuning dial, it
indicates oscillation in the inter-
mediate amplifier which should be
due to failure to adjust the poten-
tiometer as above suggested, or to
the use of defective tubes, or more
probably, to insufficient A-battery.
It is most strongly recommended
that the volt meter be used, particu-
larly with dry cell tubes, for
measuring the actual A-battery volt-
age applied to the tubes. The next
and last article on this set shows it
adapted as a portable receiver.

The Top Picture is Taken Looking Down on the Set. The Receiver is Completely Wired in This Picture, the Flexible Leads to the Cable Being Shown Running Out Under the Front Panel. The Bottom Picture is a View of the Under Side of the Sub-Panel. It Clearly Shows the Two Balancing Condensers, as Well as the Placing of the Six Fixed Condensers.

BRITISH MARKET IS
WELL CONTROLLEDRadio Manufacturers' Associa-
tion Has Fixed DiscountsA review of the British radio
market was published on this page
in two parts, the first appearing
March 26 and the second April 15.
Herbert R. Harris of London takes
issue with some of the reviewer's
statements. His letter, in part, is as
follows:With regard to the National As-
sociation of Radio Manufacturers
and Traders (N. A. R. M. T.),
this association has successfully
brought within its walls the more
important wholesalers or jobbers
and many of the biggest retailers.
The association is governed by an
executive council composed of equal
number of representatives from the
wholesalers and retailers and an
equivalent number to this combined
representation from the manufac-
turers' section, so that the manufac-
turers have not a majority of votes
on the council.The terms fixed by the N. A. R. M. T. are a trading discount of
25 per cent allowed to all retailers,
plus rebates of 2 1/2 per cent on pur-
chases of a net value of £500, 5 per
cent on £2000, and 10 per cent on
£7500, taken during a period of six
months. These rebates are only al-
lowable to members of the associa-
tion. To wholesalers the terms are
25 and 15 per cent, plus a maximum
rebate of 5 per cent on six months'
net purchases. Interesting terms
are allowed to full members of the
association, but are not fixed. All
terms include the monthly settle-
ment term of 2 1/2 per cent, and the
paid within seven days, is entitled to
3 1/2 per cent.Value of tubes are not controlled
by this association, but as the patent
and other questions concerning
these products stands at present,
their importance in Great Britain
from the United States is practically
impossible. With regard to the price
of headsets, the general price ruling
at present is £1, or \$4 1/2, and for the
cheaper types about 15s, or \$2.50.Your reference to the cycle trade
is not altogether correct, since
figures show conclusively that a
bigger percentage of radio business
is done through the motor and cycle
dealers than through other classes
of distributors. Especially is this
the case in country districts.
In justice to the democratic
institution, the British Broadcast-
ing Company, I think it should be
clearly stated that its policy has
not been dictated by any section of
the public. From the beginning the
company's policy has been to give
service to the greatest number of
people. They realized that finan-
cially it was impossible at that
time for the majority of people to
possess a radio set. Hence the de-
termination to erect sufficient radio-
casting stations so as to bring al-
most the whole of the population
in these islands within crystal
range. The B. B. C. have virtually
created the crystal set user.One other point may be of inter-
est to anyone contemplating busi-
ness in radio apparatus with Great
Britain. Members of the N. A. R. M. T.
are allowed to send apparatus
to prospective customers "on ap-
proval" for a period not exceed-
ing 14 days. This is usually quite
long enough to get well acquainted
with the capabilities of the appar-
atus.

BUILD A RADIO

You, too, can build a high grade 6-tube
receiver with the simple instructions and
special parts which have been de-
veloped especially for the layman with little ex-
perience and electrical knowledge.
Write for free instructions and particulars
to Victor H. Todd
21 Glasgow Avenue, Summit, N. J.

Victor H. Todd

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Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 2

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (474.5 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Special concert program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (335.5 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Results of baseball games played by the Eastern, American and National Leagues. 8:30—Market report, as furnished by the United States Marine Band. 9:30—James Higgins, newspaper poet's inter-
view and instrumental ensemble, as fur-
nished by the United States Department
of Agriculture. 9:40—Bringing the
world to America.

WDWF, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)

8:30 to 9 p. m.—Narragansett Orchestra.

WCRS, Worcester, Mass. (285 Meters)

10 to 11 p. m.—Orchestral selections from WEA, New York.

WYIC, Hartford, Conn. (318.5 Meters)

8 to 9 p. m.—Dinner concert.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (378.5 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 9:30—Book Club. 10:30—L. L. Hopkins, assistant librarian. 11:30—Keith McLeod, pianist. 12:30—Orchestra and Miriam Nelson Park, soprano. 7:30—United States Marine Band. 7:30—WGY orchestra. 8:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bolesclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; Cushman's Serenaders; Mozart vocal and instrumental ensemble with Nadine mixed quartet; radio artists; orchestra; Vincent Lombardi, soprano.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7:35 p. m.—Vanderbilt orchestra. 7:55—Crashing America's Gates. John B. Kennedy of Collier. 8:30—United States Marine Band from WRC, Washington. 10:30—Staff recital; Godfrey Ludlow, violinist. 11:30—Keith McLeod, pianist. 12:30—Orchestra. 10:30—Radio. 11:30—Jacques Green's orchestra, with Clark's Hawaiians.

WJY, New York City (463 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Harold Stern's orchestra. 10—Harold Stern's orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)

7 p. m.—Knickerbocker Dinner Dance Music. Bert Estelow, director. 8:30—Baseball scores. 9:30—Organ recital, auditorium Atlantic City High School. 10:30—Dinner music. 11:30—Dance orchestra. 12:30—Dance orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (469 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Dinner music. Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, direction of Irving Berlin. 9:30—Wip's Roll Call and Broadway. 10:30—Dinner music. 11:30—Dance orchestra. 12:30—Dance orchestra.

WFLA, Tampa, Fla. (469 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Dinner music. 9:30—Wip's Roll Call and Broadway. 10:30—Dinner music. 11:30—Dance orchestra. 12:30—Dance orchestra.

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pendent mainly upon increased
They should have the board
leaves, the active support of the pro-
position in their demands for ac-
ademic recognition and financial re-
ward.

Minimum Standards Proposed

A comparative study of the 18
recognized library schools of the
United States has led the board to
form the following minimum stan-
dards for the schools:

Undergraduate Library Schools

Junior Undergraduate Library School—Connected with an approved library, college or university, re-
quires for entry one year of college
work, grants a certificate.
Senior Undergraduate Library School—Connected with an approved library, college or university, re-
quires for entrance three years of
college work, grants a bachelor's de-
gree.

Graduate Library Schools

Graduate Library School—Con-
nected with an approved degree-con-
fering institution, requires for en-
trance a college degree, grants a cer-
tificate.

Advanced Graduate Library School

An integral part of a university
which meets the standards for gradu-
ate study laid down by the Associa-
tion of American Universities, re-
quires for entrance a college degree
and the successful completion of the
approved course of study. The cur-
riculum grants a master's degree for
the satisfactory completion of one
year of further professional study;
and the Ph. D. degree under the uni-
versity regulations governing the
granting of that degree.

Program for Future Work

The board, after expanding its re-
port of the standardization of courses
and of certificates and degrees, an-
nounces its program of future work.
For the intensive study of library ap-
pliance and training classes during
the next year, the board has ap-
pointed the following committee
which is already at work: Malcolm
G. Wyer, chairman; Julia A. Hop-
kins, Lucy L. Morgan, Marie A. New-
berry, Rena Reese and Ethel R.
Sawyer. During the summer the
board will visit as many summer
courses in library science as pos-
sible. The board will also investigate
library courses offered at many col-
leges and universities as credit
toward their degrees. Work on the
adoption of minimum stan-
dards by the council.

The report closes by urging the

council to make this adoption, and is
signed in due form by its members:
Adam Strohm of Detroit, chairman;
Harriet W. Graver of New York,
Andrew Keogh of New Haven, Eliza-
beth M. Smith of Albany, Malcolm G.
Wyer of Denver, Sarah C. N. Bogle,
secretary, and Harriet E. Howe, ex-
ecutive assistant.

TANNING INDUSTRY

NOW ON UPGRADE

Depression in the tanning industry
has practically over. The industry as
a whole is in a better position than
for some time. Business is not so
poor as would appear on the surface.
It is just readjustment to the new
conditions and buying and selling
policies, a mere question of the trade
becoming acclimated. These views
were expressed by William A. Dono-
van, assistant chief of the hide and
leather division of the United States
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce.Mr. Donovan has been in Boston
and New England for several days,
consulting tanners relative to for-
eign trade, which he believes is the
solution of such problems as surplus
production, etc. Admitting that Eu-
ropean tanners have perfected an
excellent black calf leather, which
can be shipped to this country and
sell for less than the product of
domestic tanneries, the foreign tan-
ner has not yet been able to com-
pete with American colored leather,
which is in quality as yet, he said, Czech-
oslovakia particularly he said, pro-
duced a fine black calf leather.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Concert and dance program.

KPD, San Francisco, Calif. (422 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—Walden Lind and orchestra; Rudy Seiger's Orchestra; organ by Theodore J. Irwin, official organist; Johnny Buck's Cabaret.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

10 to 12 p. m.—Edward Murphy, K-N-X players; program: feature gram: Abe Lyman's Coconut Grove Or-
chestra; California Southern Branch, University of California, southern branch.

KRLD, Los Angeles, Calif. (462.5 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Walter Sylvester Herzig, in a special program of American history. 8—Program of American history. 8—Program of American history. 8—Program of American history.

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KRLD, Los Angeles, Calif. (46

India's Poor Education System Told by Rome Institute Member

Devendra Nath Bannerjee Calls System Unique in East or West—Reaction to Western Teaching Stimulates Progress in National Culture

ROME, June 11 (Special Correspondence)—The principal characteristics of the educational system in India were recently explained to representatives of The Christian Science Monitor by Devendra Nath Bannerjee, a member of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, whose schemes for the erection of an international university under the League of Nations was lately accepted by this body.

In certain essential respects, Mr. Bannerjee said, the system of education pursued in India is quite unique and without parallel in the educational history of the East or the West. In Japan notably, and to some extent in other oriental countries also, efforts have not doubt been made to assimilate the contents of western natural science, philosophy, and history, but the medium of instruction has always been the mother tongue, knowledge has been adapted to local needs and the direction of educational policy has remained in the hands of the people themselves.

India would appear to be the only country today where, excepting elementary instruction and the lower stages of the secondary, all secondary and tertiary teaching is given in a foreign language, but few serious efforts until recently have been made to provide industrial and vocational training. A purely literary education has dominated the academic field, turning out graduates, for only a very small proportion of whom there could be any reasonable scope for lucrative employment. Only this year 19,000 students sat for matriculation at the Calcutta University, and 16,000 for the Punjab. A test advertisement in a Calcutta newspaper asking for a shorthand typist at \$16 to \$24 a month elicited 300 applications from undergraduates.

Defects of Education System

It is not only on the economic side that the inherent defects of the Indian system of education are obvious, though this is the acid test of its usefulness. A system of education imparted in a foreign language depriving the students of its nutrition from foreign literature would leave much to be desired, under the best of circumstances.

Mr. Bannerjee does not challenge the good intentions of a host of highly competent officials who have worked conscientiously to carry out their duty, nor does he intend to cast any unfair reflection on the system as a whole, for Indian universities have produced, and are producing, a continuous stream of savants and scholars—equal in some instances to eminent scholars of contemporary Europe and America.

But the paradox of the whole situation consists in the fact that western education has in India stimulated a healthy reaction and aroused in people an energetic self-expression and the desire to progress in accord with their own culture and educational ideals as enriched by a larger experience.

Educational Revival

Today we see how Indian schools of historic, natural scientific, and philosophical studies have sprung up in connection with the universities, or as the result of private effort. The spirit of the educational revival manifests itself in a desire to jettison those elements of education which befog the mind and render one unfit for practical pursuits, and to introduce others which make education synonymous with progress and development of mind and body.

Rabindranath Tagore's school "Shantiniketan" (abode of peace) at Bolpur is one of the many instances of a new form of activity in the sphere of education. In this school training is discouraged, and private life is unknown. The burden of maintaining discipline is thrown on the senior students. The aim of the school is to promote a sound, general education without reference to examinations, and to insist on the importance of manual training and agriculture.

In the sphere of secondary and elementary education the system in India may be quite appropriately described as an inverted pyramid, strongest at the top and weakest in the foundation. What must strike the observer as something quite astounding is the great disproportion between the progress of elementary and secondary education, and the equally disappointing difference between the education of men and women. The latter must be the most recent reports, but broadly speaking, for every 10 boys attending school there is only one girl that goes to a school, either intended for boys primarily or reserved for girls.

India Lags Behind

Mass education has for various reasons been seriously neglected, and in this respect India lags far behind most civilized countries. According to the census of 1911, only 5.9 per cent of the entire population was found able to read and write; this low percentage has since risen to a little over 10.6 per cent. In point of elementary instruction, India has the greatest progress to make. While the percentage of the population enrolled in elementary schools is statistically 19.87 in the United States of America, 16.19 in England and Wales, 13.90 in France and 13.07 in Japan, in India, owing to the meager facilities for elementary education, the percentage is as low as 2.61.

In India only 2.8 per cent of the population were undergoing elementary instruction at the time the last quinquennial review of education was published in 1919, which indicated 4.5 per cent in the case of boys and .95 per cent in the case of girls. To bring the figures quite up to date it has only to be remembered that, owing to gradually increasing facilities, 500,000 pupils form the annual increment to the number of literates.

"Filtration" Theory Mischief

Various factors have contributed to the backwardness of mass literacy in India. The "filtration" theory, which holds that the educated classes will gradually filter down to the masses, has been a serious obstacle. This theory, which was widely held in the early 20th century, suggested that the educated elite would naturally share their knowledge and values with the lower classes, leading to a gradual improvement in the overall literacy and social conditions of the country.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

Scarsdale
New York's Delightful Suburb
Village of Scarsdale

ELIZABETH LOCKE BOKART
44 Drake Road Tel. Scarsdale 129

WOLLASTON, MASS.—For sale, 6-room sunny bungalow; select neighborhood; excellent condition throughout; swimming pool; metal roof; screened porch; fine shrubbery; large 1-car garage. OWNER, 161 Marlboro St. or Granite 161-W.

CARCO BAY, MAINE. Investment Property. Shore front, 120 ft. in value; well built cottage house and garage; land for 2 more; beautifully landscaped view; reasonable. **RENOBIA VARNY** Prospect, Maine.

WELLERLY, MASS.—For sale, 6-room house with improvements, screened and glassed porch, double lot like new; near schools and electric; price \$1800. **Wallerly 1018-B.**

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

RECHURST, L. I.—Unfurnished eight-room house, garage, attractive grounds; 10 minutes from city. Tel. Rineclaire 0042.

NEWARK, N. J.—Four-room apartment, modern improvements, central heating, available July 15th. Phone 3100-1283.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Too much attention can hardly be directed to the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which opened in Brussels, after a preliminary conference in Paris, on June 21, and lasted for a week. The purpose of the International Chamber was the restoration of economic prosperity and stability, and the resumption between nations of the normal economic intercourse which existed before the war.

It is occasionally urged that commerce is the cause of misunderstandings between nations and that, out of the rivalry of various countries for the control of raw materials and the finding of markets for their output, war has sometimes sprung or, at least, has been encouraged. But, although it is possible that in fact there has been competition which has led to unfortunate results, there is nothing in the right conception of international commerce which should make for friction; on the contrary, any proper view of international trade relations would make of the world an economic unit.

No business man, who realizes the conditions which are necessary for prosperity, could possibly desire to smash the extremely delicate machinery of exchanges. He is aware that peace is essential for commercial operations. He has seen that the Great War destroyed the intricate mechanism, and with lack of confidence and the prevailing insecurity it has been more and more difficult to obtain trading facilities. If commerce knew what it was about—and there is reason to believe that the lessons have been learned—one of its main concerns would be to establish friendly relations between the peoples. The International Chamber, which was founded in Paris, has appreciated this simple axiom. That is its raison d'être.

America may have a more or less privileged position, but on the continent of Europe every country has suffered to some extent from the uncertainty, the confusion, the chaos, that followed in the wake of war. England, in particular, has been a victim of the absence of good working order. Eleven years ago there was practically everywhere a gold standard and currencies did not fluctuate. International transactions were relatively simple. Now, it is not easy to look forward, even for a few months, and business men in combining together and setting up an International Chamber of Commerce desire, above all, to aid in the task of economic restoration. When they met two years ago, in a congress at Rome, the trade leaders of the world put on record their belief that lasting settlements must be based on the recognition of the interdependence of countries and continents. They passed a resolution to the effect that the final solution of the reparations problem was a preliminary condition to the permanent improvement of the world, whether that improvement be regarded in its economic or its political aspect.

It was this body which called for experts to decide what amount Germany could pay annually. It was this body which was ultimately responsible for the Dawes Committee, whose plan has removed one obstacle from the path of peace and prosperity. Since last year a sub-committee has made a survey of the financial situation of all countries, under the direction of André de Chalendar. Sir Josiah Stamp and Alberto Pirelli prepared reports which were informative. Fred I. Kent, the chairman of the committee, and Willis H. Booth, the president of the chamber, have helped in the preparation of conclusions submitted to the congress meeting in Brussels. The importance of their recommendations, as endorsed by the congress, can scarcely be exaggerated, for they represent the considered judgment of the business world.

Among the economic doctrines of the chamber are: That there should be a continually expanding production in all branches of industry; that international credits to facilitate production and exchange of goods must repose on a sound basis of material values; that artificial restrictions should be eliminated; that governments should encourage industry; and that everything should be done to promote acceptable relations between the peoples.

The greatest point is that captains of industry, and leaders of finance, have declared themselves in unmistakable terms in favor of international amity and universal progress by an acceptance of the idea of the solidarity of mankind. A. C. Bedford made plain American business views and pleaded for international co-operation in economic restoration. The problem of transferring wealth from Germany under the Dawes plan was dealt with by Sir Josiah Stamp. Sir Arthur Salter, director of the Economic Section of the League of Nations, gave an account of the good work recently done, especially in Austria and Hungary. Etienne Clémentel, former French Minister of Finance and first president of the International Chamber, presented his observations. Seymour Parker Gilbert, the Agent-General on Reparations, stated the policies that are being applied under the Dawes plan.

Many others, no less famous, contributed their counsels on particular problems; these included Sir Alan Anderson, deputy-governor of the Bank of England, who is an authority on shipping; John S. Z. of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, who discussed cotton and wool; M. Fougère, president of the French Silk Association, whose remarks were on the subject with which he is best acquainted. Coal and water power were dealt with by Signor Ettore Conti; and Sir Arthur Balfour took up the question of iron and steel.

This is by no means a comprehensive list, but it is sufficient to indicate how seriously the problems of our modern world are being studied by the principal economists, industrialists and commercial men, whose interests, like the interests of us all, are bound up with peace, friendship and co-operation. And it is sufficient ground on which to base the hope that in the near future there may be not only a speeding up of trade and commerce, but also an amelioration of humanity's condition all over the world. The achievements of a conference of this nature and extent can hardly be overestimated.

General approval of the people of the United States will be manifested in support of the action taken by the National Education Association, in session in Indianapolis, Ind., in declaring its adherence to the project of establishing a federal department of education, with a secretary in the President's Cabinet. A preliminary draft of an act incorporating these provisions has been indorsed by a conference of the leading educators of the country, and its approval by the delegates is said to be assured.

Gratification is felt among those who have marked previous divisiveness of sentiment among American educators, because of the apparent unanimity through which this decision was reached. It is believed to assure an advanced step along the line of endeavor, which has been hindered only by disagreement as to ways and means, rather than as to the end sought. Perhaps, it is not too much to say that the proposed federal law as it has been framed and as it undoubtedly will be presented and recommended for congressional action, represents the best and most advanced thought of the entire educational world.

It seems to have been definitely agreed that even if the time should come when it would be deemed wise to enlist federal aid in establishing and maintaining the common schools of the country, the time has not yet arrived. The purpose seems to be, as expressed by Dr. C. R. Mann of the American Council of Education, to establish a fact-finding federal department of education. The purpose now is to dignify education by obtaining its official recognition. With this decision reached, it has been agreed, at least tentatively, that under the direction and supervision of the new department there shall be created and conducted a so-called vocational board. But this, it seems now assured, will be a subsidiary bureau, with the first and chief aim of the department itself the promotion of education and the correction of illiteracy in every part of the country.

It is significant that the proposed measure meets the unqualified approval of Dr. Hugh S. Magill, former legislative secretary of the National Education Association and now secretary of the Religious Education Association. He is quoted as having said:

I heartily think the commission is right in centering on the one great interest of dignifying education in the federal Government. The swing at the present time is against the Government's taking too great a part in things. I think federal aid to education, as to good roads, will ultimately come. I'm willing to wait for that.

He supplemented this with the declaration that the association he represents is definitely committed to a department of education, with a secretary in the Cabinet. But, of course, he and other speakers who indorsed the proposed measure realized that the present tendency of public thought in the United States is quite definitely in opposition to what some have referred to as paternalism and bureaucracy in government. Dr. Payson Smith of Massachusetts promised that an answer could be given to all these objections. "It is to be assumed," he said, "that the American people are an intelligent people, and if the fact is presented to them that federal aid is advisable, granting they are an intelligent people, it will be forthcoming, and until then it will not."

From the free and easy regulations provided for the admission of alien immigrants into the United States which prevailed during all the years before the recent war, to the attempt to enforce the restrictions of the present quota law, was a short and somewhat precipitate step. It is hardly to be wondered at that many serious difficulties are encountered by the federal officials who are charged with the responsibility of enforcing the newer rule. The violators of immigration regulations, like the evaders of the Nation's excise laws, seem to be obsessed by the belief that long-established customs have vested in them a special right to enjoy privileges which, by the decision of the majority, shall be enjoyed by none. Hence there are now what are somewhat carelessly referred to as alien bootleggers, who, in the hope of gaining an illegal profit, undertake to smuggle across the international boundaries, either on sea or on land, those from foreign countries who have failed to gain admission under the quota regulations, or who, perhaps, being regarded as undesirable, could not, under any circumstances, have been admitted legally.

But the alien bootlegger, it is shown by those who have been investigating his methods, falls, as does the prototype in the rumrunning trade, to perform his contract. In fact, those who complain of his illegal acts are usually the friends or relatives of aliens who have paid him for a service which he has not rendered. Recourse in such cases is denied, just as in those instances where frauds have been perpetrated among conspirators in illicit rumrunning projects, because the whole transaction is illegal and repugnant. There have been wholesale violations of the immigration law, just as there have been successful operations in the smuggling of liquors. But there is encouraging promise that the Government of the United States is now in a better position than ever before to put an end to all these illegal practices. The unwelcome immigrant, even if he has been successfully smuggled into the country, is almost certain to be apprehended and turned back. More often the venture fails entirely. The "hijackers" among the immigration plotters are rapidly making the traffic unpopular.

There are other indications which tend to establish the conviction that the whole subject of immigration regulation is being thoroughly systematized. There seems to be a quite general agreement that there must be established a thorough system of alien registration. By such a method it would be possible to defeat even the most cunning schemes of the smugglers, either in their exploitation of ignorant victims or in their occasional successful efforts to convey undesirables across the borders. A

Education's National Dignity

The Fallacy of "Making Posterity Pay"

thorough system of registration, under which those who have gained admittance illegally would be summarily deported, would take the profit out of what is now a pervasive iniquitous practice. The alien who finds himself barred, for whatever reason, will not, if unable to comply with those reasonable regulations which apply to all immigrants, attempt to force his way in if he is assured that he will be immediately turned back.

Practically the only objection put forward in opposition to the Monitor's peace plan—which proposes that, in event of another war, wealth and labor needed should be conscripted in the same way and to the same extent as the citizens are called upon to enter the military service—is the assertion that, since the sacrifices of war are made for the benefit of future generations, the burden of war debt should similarly somehow be shifted along for posterity to pay.

Answering the age-old query, "What has posterity done for us?" with an emphatic "Nothing!" opponents of the plan for putting wealth, in so far as it can be made to serve the Nation in time of peril, on an equal footing with human beings, raise the bugaboo of Socialism, Communism and confiscation, and assert their belief that the rights of property are superior to the right to live. An individual who should endeavor to avoid the draft by the plea that there was no good reason why he should fight for the benefit of posterity, would be in exactly the same position as that of the owners of wealth who refuse to consider the possibility that they may be called upon to show their patriotism by contributing a part of their possessions to the national defense.

Behind the opposition of those who are apprehensive that their personal comfort might be to some extent lessened by the loss of part of their property during a war, there lurks a widespread delusion to the effect that in some mysterious way the products of labor and capital needed for war purposes can be borrowed from posterity. "Why," they ask, "should the Government take over our factories, and set Labor at work producing munitions and army equipment at the same wage that is paid the soldiers, when by borrowing money on bonds that will not be redeemed for generations, Capital can make even bigger profits and Labor receive ten times the soldier's pay?"

To this statement of the case the sufficient answer is that the borrowed money does not, and cannot, come from posterity. It comes, as all wealth production must come, from present or past industrial activities, from the stored-up savings and the surplus over daily needs. Not one dollar's worth of the supplies bought for the American army came out of future production. There is no reservoir of capital or wealth in the far-off land of By-and-By from which supplies can be drawn. The universal use of money in exchanges of goods or services tends to obscure the essential fact that outside of a very small percentage of accumulated goods that may be in storage, everything that is needed for military operations must be produced in the war time—not in the past or the future. Nations can, by an unwise system of borrowing, impose upon posterity heavy burdens to pay the interest on war debts, but this procedure does not alter the fact that the real war burden falls upon production while the war is actually going on.

Editorial Notes

It is a strange view of freedom that a recent newspaper editorial took in connection with a statement attributed to Sir Arbuthnot Lane, in which that noted English physician protested against the restrictions placed upon medical publicity in Great Britain. As it appears to many in the United States, this foisting of medical, or quasi-medical, information upon a public that is thus perforce fed upon doctrine to which it may be exceedingly averse, represents the very opposite of freedom. The periodical in question says: "Making no boast of American medical freedom, we would merely say to our English friends, 'Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.'" The strange part of it is, however, that, while many people in the United States regard what the paper calls medical freedom as medical bondage, these could scarcely ask for a clearer statement of their own views than the foregoing quotation to send to their English friends. It is all in the way you look at it!

It was an automobile trip of more than usual significance which Captain Delingette, with his wife and a mechanic, recently completed from Oran, in Algeria, on the north coast of Africa, to Cape Town. For it marked the first time that the continent of Africa has been spanned in this way from north to south. As a result of his experience, Captain Delingette said that he could complete the return journey in one month, the present trip having taken since last November. The object of the expedition was to prove that a motorcar can go anywhere in Africa without prearranged supply depots! What a different picture this incident presents from that painted by the versifier who wrote, not so many decades ago:

Geographers, in Afric maps,
With savage pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er unhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns.

A twenty-four page English supplement, full newspaper size, issued by a Japanese daily, represents no mean accomplishment. Hence the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo would be perfectly justified in patting itself metaphorically upon the back for its achievement, which in point of typography, illustrations and general make-up would do credit to any newspaper in the world. The supplement was published to introduce to the world, not before reached by the daily issues of the paper, the industries of Japan, and to provide for it a survey of the Nation's general development. The Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, which was one of the first newspapers in Japan, has bent every effort ever since its establishment to foster the development of industry and national economic progress.

Echoes of the Monitor's Peace Plan Proposal

The following excerpts from newspapers in various sections of the United States and Europe represent a few of the many articles which have been published in response to the proposal of The Christian Science Monitor that an amendment be added to the Constitution of the United States providing for the conscription of wealth and labor as well as soldiers in the event of war:

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose and of Congress to enact the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.—Editorial, *The Christian Science Monitor*, Nov. 15, 1923.

A SENSIBLE PLAN

One of the most sensible plans yet proposed is that which will appear upon the streets of this city in next week's edition (Peace Plan edition, May 8, 1924) of *The Christian Science Monitor*.—*Illustrated Daily News*, Los Angeles, Calif.

RIGHT IS RADICAL

At first glance the idea seems quite radical. It involves the conscription of money as well as of men in time of war, taking away the time honored right of our present capitalist system of private property. If war were to be declared every vestige of wealth could be thrown into its prosecution by the Government and the dollars of the business men of America would follow the young manhood of the Nation to the front. Yes, this idea is radical.—*The Daily Illini*, Urbana, Ill.

GIVING AN IDEA PRACTICAL FORM

The propriety of such an arrangement was urged by numerous speakers and writers, and the principle was given recognition by President Harding in one of his early addresses. The Monitor's suggestion of a constitutional amendment may present a new way of dealing with the subject.—*Grand Forks*, N. D., Herald.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION NECESSARY

If anything is done in the way of the wholesale draft plan, a constitutional amendment seems necessary. In time of war the President is allowed to stretch the Constitution. But the Constitution is not really as flexible as some imagine. The fact that the Constitution is sometimes ignored in war time by general consent suggests imperfections in it rather than elasticity. To put a great nation run under the capitalist system, suddenly on a socialistic basis, is a complicated task. But war cannot be carried on by individual enterprise.—*Worcester*, Mass., Telegram.

NOT INTERNATIONAL, BUT THE MORE NATIONS THE BETTER

It is true that the plan is an internal one and would not affect international relations, but it has also been pointed out, the mere fact that a nation was so organized that it could at once unite every man in the country, every industry and all of its capital, in one gigantic force to crush an attacking enemy would go far to prevent such a plan from aggressive wars, because from them no one would reap any pecuniary benefit.

Among Anglo-Saxon peoples the militaristic spirit is practically a thing of the past. For defense they are ready enough to fight, but for any other reason they are not. If Britain and the United States could be united on some such plan as that proposed by the Monitor, a startling lesson would be given to the rest of the world.—*Montesano*, Wash., Vidette.

CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE

We are glad indeed that The Christian Science Monitor, the world's only international daily newspaper, has taken up the cause against war and has at last succeeded in securing national attention and a fair promise of passage of a law that will conscript all wealth as well as all persons in case of war in America. And if America adopts the Monitor's plan, as we hope she will, it is reasonable to presume that it will not be long until the rest of the world will do likewise.—*Puerto Rico*, Journal.

A DISPARITY TO BE AVOIDED IN FUTURE

A man in New Bedford saw his son go to Camp Devens to train for overseas service. The young man was married, but he was a regular fellow and did not ask exemption. He was paid the amount of \$1 per day for his war service, spending the two years of his life in making a gift of his splendid manhood to Uncle Sam.

His chum, also married, secured exemption, and was employed by the Government at Camp Devens at mechanical work, receiving for his service, not \$1 a day, but \$12.5 an hour. If the Monitor's draft plan is enacted into law there will be no more of such rank injustice as this. And we state, credit should go where it belongs. The plan for universal draft of all the Nation's resources, in men, women, money and property of every description, is the soundest and most practical device for ending war that has yet been proposed, and this plan is offered to the Nation by one of its cleanest and ablest papers, *The Christian Science Monitor*.—*Fairhaven*, Mass., Star.

WOULDN'T DRAFTING THEM AID RECOGNITION?

It would be eminently proper that provision should be made to prevent the exploitation of both Government and the people by shamless and grasping men, whether they supplied ships to the Nation or sold sugar to the people, in the event of a future war. Capital and industry should be just as patriotic as are the men who do the uniform. The Monitor is not alone in advocating this, but to say that the elimination of profit from war would prevent war, is rather far-fetched.

When the capitalist and the laborer, the manufacturer and the farmer, in this and other lands, recognize the fact that war is not the best way for settling international disputes; when there is universally the will for peace, then there will be an end of war, and not until then.—*Tacoma*, Wash., Sunday Ledger.

ONE WAY OF GETTING CONSIDERATION

The Christian Science Monitor, which has persistently advocated the plan of drafting all wealth and all industry in event of war, asserts that twenty states in this Union have constitutional provisions for the initiative and referendum, and in these states the question can be put on the ballot by petition, without any act of Congress, and without any act of their own legislatures. It is altogether probable, too, that several other state legislatures would consent to submit the question to their people.

A vote of this kind in half of the United States would not only be a world event, but it would start something along a really sane and practical line.—*The Burlingame*, Calif., Review.

A SOBERING INFLUENCE

If every person with money knew that in case of war this money would be taken from him and used as needed—if he were to sacrifice his capital just as the soldier sacrifices his time and even his life, the men with money would do everything in their power to prevent such a condition from coming. They would not leave a stone unturned to prevent this commandeering of capital. And the men of wealth of this Nation have a great deal to say in regard to its war-time affairs, just as they have in times of peace.—*Cashmere Valley*, Wash., Record.

BY ALL MEANS, NEGOTIATE!

If the people in every nation realized that the making of war meant the turning over of such part of their assets as the Government required, unquestionably many who now see a profit in war and are therefore willing to support it, would take a different view. If universal conscription is faced by all nations, then more powerful leaders—who are powerful because of their wealth will be found using every influence against war.—*Hollywood*, Calif., Daily Citizen.

ARE BIG BUSINESS MEN SLACKERS?

No nation without a great industrial system could hope to win in a great war and if the conscription of capital means anything, it means that, when the great emergency arises, the nation would upset its industrial system of private capital by commandeering it. That would either take it away from the men who have proved they know how to use it or it would take away from them the reason for using it as the country requires it be used.—*Chicago Tribune*.

STILL GOING STRONG, JUST THE SAME

The Monitor's suggestion probably will not get very far, but the something significant about it. It at least compels people to think, which in itself is no small achievement.—*Memphis*, Tenn., News-Scimitar.

THE MONITOR, AND THE PLAN

It is read throughout the country, and the campaigns which it has pursued have always resulted in imposing themselves by the impartiality and the thoughtfulness which characterize this daily newspaper. Therefore the proposition of conscription of property, as well as of persons, in the event of war, has not failed to arouse passionate debates, not only in America but in Great Britain.—*Le Quotidien*, Zurich, France.

THE VOICE OF ORGANIZED LABOR

In theory universal conscription in time of war is correct. It is right that the Government should take wealth as well as men. But I am unwilling at this time to be dogmatic one way or the other. I realize that not every theory can be applied in this world of human fallibility. The problem appeals to me as one for the most profound study. It does not appeal to me as one on which hasty judgment, based on an altruistic desire, should be formed and set down as policy.

I should like to see a commission, composed of men from all walks of life, representing all forms of human effort, give study to this great question. We want no more war, but if we must have war we want to be as effective as possible and we do not want abuses and profiteering at home. What are the measures to be taken?—*Samuel Gompers*, in *Eureka*, Calif., Labor News.

WE, TOO—BUT IN THE MEANTIME!

It appears to us, however, that this is an idea which has won great support rather by reason of its good staging than by its intrinsic worth. . . . On this side of the water we shall continue to have more faith in demobilization than in any problematic mobilization of wealth.—*Die Beröckung*, Vienna, Austria.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE

If it can be properly proportioned and worked out it ought to be the best preventive of war ever devised. If we could draft the capital of our Nation as easily as we draft its manhood there would not be such a clamor for war as we have seen on several former occasions. The men holding millions, and staying at home to fatten their bankrolls by millions more, would view war in a far different light if they knew in advance that the Government was going to take their money from them to help pay for it.—*Auburn*, Wash., Globe-Republic.

A WAR DETERRENT, BUT NO WEAKENER

Assuming that the threat to conscript wealth as well as human bodies would prove as powerful a deterrent to war as proponents of the plan believe and assuming further that the whole country can be convinced that such conscription is not only possible but that it will be carried into effect in good faith in the event of war, there is much to commend the plan.

It doesn't involve weakening the national defenses, as is suggested by many fatuous pacifists who would like to see the army disbanded and the navy scrapped. On the contrary, it proposes the immeasurable strengthening of the military resources of the Nation. For any nation whose entire citizenry and material wealth were subject to conscription might be regarded as all but ready for a 100 per cent effort.—*Santa Barbara*, Calif., Morning Press.

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, July 1.

The plan for an airship expedition to the North Pole has been concluded, the main points being subject to agreement with the Entente. As the expedition is of an international character and purely in the interests of natural science, it is confidently believed that permission to build a Zeppelin for the purpose will be obtained. While the gas dimensions will be 100,000 cubic meters, motors similar to those of previous Zeppelins will be installed with five engines each of 2000 horsepower and a speed of 150 kilometers an hour. No room for passengers is contemplated, only cabins for investigation purposes and film operations, with electric heating plants and wireless plants of the best construction. Dr. Eckener, German aeronautical expert, believes that, as a base, the north coast of Scandinavia is more suitable than Spitzbergen. It would be sufficient to deposit a reserve of hydrogen in steel bottles, without a building shed. The proposed participants in the expedition are America, Norway and England, and while the Zeppelin company would defray the cost of building, the financing of the expedition would come from an international source.

It would be quite impossible for anyone living in Berlin, even if he lived in the very heart of the city far away from any spot of green, to miss the commencement of the spring and of summer. The beginning of the spring season manifests itself in this city by the appearance of flower pots in the streets, while the coming of summer is heralded by the sale of huge branches of birch trees from carts at the street corners. While the long-drawn call of "Blumenröschen" (flower-sol) informs the bustling city man of the beginning of the spring, the cheerful "Maien, Maien" (May) of the men selling the birch-branches reminds the population that it is high time to make plans for the summer vacation. Within an hour after the appearance of the first cart heavily laden with branches, countless men, women and children are seen hurrying home with an armful of the fairylake foliage; there is scarcely a home, office, shop, restaurant or theater which is not decorated with "Maien," and even the horses are characterized by the wearing of the green.

One of the outstanding events here recently has been the great German air race, most astonishing of all was the interest of the population in this competition. Although the starts for the five laps of this circuit flight took place between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, large crowds turned out to the flying field in order to witness the start of the competitors. In the afternoon and evening hours thousands of persons lined the flight in order to cheer the returning airmen and watch the exhibition flights. On the starting ground many old-timers could be seen, as for instance, Herr Sedlmayr, one of the first flight pilots in Germany many years before the war; Herr Friedrich, the first German to fly from Berlin to Paris and from Paris across the Channel to London; and Herr Landmann, who held the world's record for the longest flight with 1900 kilometers, in June, 1914. The ex-crown prince was twice present and was recognized by the crowds, but they took no notice of him.

President von Hindenburg has objected to the paintings hung by President Ebert in the rooms of the Presidential Palace. President Ebert, who was a great lover of nature, had decorated his rooms almost exclusively with landscape pictures. In his working room hung a large landscape, a woman's landscape, and a landscape with two small water colors. President von Hindenburg, however, declared they were not cheerful enough for his taste, and has chosen several new pictures at the state picture galleries.

Berlin may soon become a mining town if three new lignite fields discovered in her neighborhood prove satisfactory. In that case, electric power plants may be erected there which will supply Berlin with power, thus making it independent of the central German lignite district, which it receives most of its electric current at present. The three prospective mines receive the picturesque names of Alberts-Gluck, Ediths-Gluck and Ingeborgs-Gluck, the word "Gluck" meaning good fortune or happiness. Considerable interest was devoted to the exploitation of lignite mines both during the war and, especially, after the war, when Germany was deprived of several of her important mining districts. Not less than 120 sugar factories around Magdeburg and several potash plants receive their fuel from the middle German lignite district, as well as the well-known Leuna Works, producing fertilizers and nitrogen, which need 8000 tons of crude lignite daily, and the electric power plant at Zschornowitz, which is considered to be the largest electric power plant of the world driven by steam.